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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select matter, Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1871. NO. 97.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Senate Standing Committees—Subjects Upon Which Bills Shall Not be Considered—Rothermel's Picture a Legislative White Elephant—Bills Introduced—Incorporation of the Ladies' Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh—Relief for the Mifflin Sufferers.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 10, 1871.

SENATE.

The Standing Committees.

The Speaker announced the following standing committees:

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Buckalew, Brodhead, Furman, Davis, Olmsted, Connell and White.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Buckalew, Turner, Dechert, White and Graham.

Finance—Messrs. Furman, Davis, Dill, Billingfelt and Connell.

Judiciary, General—Messrs. Davis, Dechert, Petriken, White and Olmsted.

Judiciary, Local—Messrs. Dill, Albright, Furman, Osterhout and Mumma.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Petriken, Duncan, Albright, Olmsted and Allen.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Albright, Turner, Knight, Kerr and Warfel.

Corporations—Messrs. Nagle, Miller, Randall, Graham and Kerr.

Banks—Messrs. Findlay, Duncan, Miller, Graham and Rutan.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Miller, Crawford, Knight, Hensley and Delamater.

Railroads—Messrs. Randall, Dill, Crawford, Connell and Graham.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Brodhead, Buckalew, Crawford, Brooke and Billingfelt.

Education—Messrs. Turner, Brodhead, Knight, Warfel and Anderson.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Miller, Findlay, Kerr, Brooke and Evans.

Mining Interests—Messrs. Petriken, Randall, White and Delamater.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Brodhead, Knight, Evans, Connell and Delamater.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Duncan, Miller, Turner, Warfield and Rutan.

Public Printing—Messrs. Duncan, Davis, Petriken, Hensley and Allen.

Mining—Messrs. Turner, Randall, Dechert, Mumma and Osterhout.

Subjects not in Order.

The Speaker announced the following: Bills upon any of the following subjects are ruled not to be in order under the provisions of the constitution and joint rule, and the Senators will be out of order in reading such bills, and Senate committees will be out of order in reporting them if bills comprised therein: Adoption of children; granting of divorces for any of the following causes: Adultery, cruel treatment, desertion, impotency, consanguinity or affinity within the statute, marriage obtained by force, fraud or coercion, conviction for felony, void marriage; creation or alteration of election districts; fixing or changing the place of holding elections; authorizing the sale of real estate, mortgage of real estate, or conveying real estate of orphans' court; changing venue; erecting independent school districts; dividing townships; erecting townships; altering or establishing the boundary lines of townships; changing the lines of wards of boroughs; changing the names of corporations; amending charters of corporations; dissolving corporations; incorporating either cemetery, agricultural, mechanical, beneficial, building, cemetery and burial, charitable, or city hall associations; fire companies, fire insurance companies, fishing clubs, Free Mason's hall associations, hook and ladder, hose, and hotel companies, literary associations, live stock insurance companies, loan associations, musical societies, associations and clubs, Odd Fellows' hall, religious, savings fund, scientific, skating park associations, societies for the diffusion of theories and recovery of stolen goods; teachers' institutes and associations; town hall associations or water companies, and all laws for the benefit of those corporations, although the same may contain provisions beyond the power of the County to grant.

A Vote a Test of the Difficulty.

Mr. Connell presented a resolution of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, offering the gallery for the free exhibition of Rothermel's Gettysburg battle painting.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Buckalew—Authorizing voters at elections of school directors to give as many votes as the number of candidates that the whole number to be chosen, upon the principle of free voting.

By Mr. Graham—Relative to indorsing the report of the recent committee visiting Washington to protest against the improvement of the Ohio river; and requesting the Governor to transmit the same to the President and Congress. This resolution recites that since the adjournment of the last Legislature a company incorporated by Ohio and Kentucky have commenced the erection of a bridge at Cincinnati fatal to commerce and navigation, because its elevation is only seventy-five feet above low water and eight above the highest water; the piers are in the low and high water channels; the draw is east of the Kentucky shore, subject to the crafts at all stages of water, and the bridge is in no respect conformable to the requirements of the act of Congress.

Also, an act enabling the School Board of the Third ward, Allegheny, to borrow sixty thousand dollars.

By Mr. Anderson—Incorporating the Ladies' Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh; Miss Mary Moorhead, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Max Moorhead, financial corporators.

By Mr. White—Relative to practice in orphans' courts, which authorizes the confirmation of sales by guardians of the same by guardians of the same minors in other States.

By Mr. Connell—Relieving bequests made for public, religious, charitable and scientific purposes from collateral inheritance tax; and also to incorporate companies for the propagation of fish; requiring deposits in savings institutions to be sent for investment to be paid into the State Treasurity.

By Mr. Crawford—Appropriating $25,000 for the relief of citizens of Mifflin county for property destroyed by fire December 31st.

By Mr. Allen—Resolution endorsing the proposed act of Congress giving soldiers of the late war one hundred and sixty acres of land without occupying.

Laid over.

Mr. Dechart announced the death of Senator Watts, in a speech, substituting a resolution.

Mr. Connell passed an eulogium on the deceased. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Committee on Constitutional Reform and Legislative Record.

The Speaker announced the Committee on Constitutional Reform as Messrs. Mann, White, Reinoehl, Coray, Miller, Frizer, Lowry, Hopkins and Brown; Committee on Legislative Record, Messrs. Ellis, Johnston and Humphreys.

Mr. Shoemaker offered a resolution inquiring of the Auditor General what action had been taken to secure the collateral inheritance tax on the estate of the late Thaddeus Stevens. Lost.

The Legislative White Elephant.

Mr. Stephens, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution for a committee of thirteen on appointment. Indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Reinoehl.

Mr. Reinoehl called up the resolution for a committee to select a place for the Gettysburg Battle Painting.

Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, moved an amendment, adding the Philadelphia Mayor and Councils to the committee.

Mr. Robb moved to add the Mayor and Councils of Pittsburgh. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Skinner moved an amendment designating Harrisburg as the place.

Mr. Randall moved to instruct the committee to inquire only into an eligible place. Carried.

Adjourned.

WOOSTER, O.

The Democratic Celebration—Vallandigham Among the Speakers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., January 10, 1871.

The festival held here last night by the Democracy in honor of the battle of New Orleans and its hero, Andrew Jackson, was a large affair. The wigwam, one hundred and twhenty by forty feet, appropriately decorated and built for the occasion, was crowded. Supper was partaken of at half-past six o'clock, after which Pendleton's letter was read and received with great applause. When Mr. Vallandigham arose to speak, the storm of enthusiasm was overwhelming. Josh McSweeney, Esq., followed with one of his stirring and eloquent speeches. He was followed by L. R. Critchfield, E. B. Esheman, L. Harper and C. C. Thompson. The late hour the wigwam was cleared for dancing, in which hundreds engaged.

IRONTON, O.

Another Death Caused by Whisky.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 10, 1871.

A man named Ronald McDonald, a coal miner at Center Furnace, who has been on a spree for some days was found dead at Center Furnace this morning. He had laid or fallen down over one of the gas trenches, and was suffocated by the escaping gas, and then burned. An inquest was held by the Coronal a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 10, 1870.

THE BOOK CONCERN FRAUDS.

Another investigation into the frauds of the Methodist Book Concern will be begun by the Book Committee on Thursday, in the Methodist rooms, No. 805 Broadway. The Committee will examine into the truth of certain accusations made against the assistant agent, Dr. Lanahan, charging him with selling in a manner detrimental to the publishing interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is understood the session is to be a private one.

LIFE INSURANCE SHARP PRACTICE.

Judge Barnard has appointed a receiver over the property of the Farmers and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company of this city. State Superintendent Miller, in his report of the affairs of the company, says: "My examination has disclosed the fact that in order to swell the volume of business apparently done by the company, as shown by its annual report, and show a low ratio of expense, a large number of false or fictitious entries were made in the books of the company of policies issued and premiums received at the close of the company. These entries amounted to several hundred, and appeared to have been made without the issue to the parties of policies, or application therefore having even been made or the payment of any premiums, and after having been so entered and served their purpose of a false statement, they appear on the books marked as not taken. That these entries were fictitious is apparent plain from the fact is not even denied by the officers of the Company. Several death claims appear to have existed against the Company for some time, which, although undisputed, have allowed to remain unpaid a long time after due. It is a startling fact that the books of this company show an expenditure since the organization, a period of only about fifteen months, of over $50,000 for advertising, printing and stationery alone.

THE RECEPTION OF THE FENIAN CONVICTS.

The Tammany Executive Committee on reception of the Fenian convicts have determined to charter a steamer to meet the Cuba on her arrival at Sandy Hook and bring them to this city, where quarters will be procured for them at one of the principal hotels, and a public reception given at Tammany Hall.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Dorian, from Galveston.

DEATH OF AN EX-POSTMASTER.

James Kelly, ex-Postmaster of this city, died at his residence, 21 Irving Place, at six o'clock this evening.

The annual election for officers of the Toledo Board of Trade, which occurred yesterday, was one of unusual interest, and resulted in the election of M. D. Carrington as President.

ANOTHER HORROR.

The Ship Uncowa Burned at Sea.

Four Hundred and Twenty-five Coolies Perish in the Flames.

BOSTON, January 10.—A letter dated Batavia, November 16, and received in this city, states that the Italian ship Uncowa, from Macao for Callao, with coolies, was set on fire when near Neptune Island and abandoned by the captain and crew, who were saved by a San Salvador ship. One hundred and twelve coolies were picked up by the ship Juan Fore, and the remainder of the coolies, 425 in number, perished in the flames.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a joint commission to determine the claim for damages on the improvement of the Thames River. Referred.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to construct a telegraph line to military posts on the Missouri river. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported with merely verbal amendments, the House bill granting to the State of Ohio title and jurisdiction over the property purchased for a national asylum for disabled soldiers.

Mr. JEWETT introduced a bill to organize the territory of Oklahoma, and to consolidate certain Indian tribes under a territorial government.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the removal of political disabilities, which provides that all persons shall be relieved excepting those who left the Cabinet and Congress in 1860 and 1861, and such as have held offices since May 22, 1870. Referred.

Mr. SAWYER asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill to relieve certain persons therein named from legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. POMEROY objected to the bill, expressing surprise that the Southern Senators one day wanted the removal of political disabilities wholesale, and the next asked for measures to protect them from outrages. He was at a loss to understand the reason of this course.

The morning hour expired, and without further action on the bill the Senate resumed consideration of the bill repealing the laws relative to the assay offices and coinage of the United States. Messrs. Cole, Stewart, Thurman, Casserly and Corbett opposed any change in the present system, and Messrs. Howell and Warner advocated the amendment.

The Senate non-concurred in the amendments, 25 against 26. The bill passed by a vote of 30 yeas to 14 nays.

The Senate resumed consideration of Mr. TRUMBULL'S joint resolution prohibiting members of Congress from soliciting office of the Presidents and heads of departments. He proposes as amendment making a violation of the act a misdemeanor, the *person found guilty to pay a fine of $1,000.*

Mr. TRUMBULL argued that the present Executive had developed, as Chandler, Carpenter, Conkling and Morton. The latter seems to have taken upon himself the office of championship of the opposition, although it is understood that the other Senators above named will make speeches against the bill when the proper time comes. How the Senate can make any civil service reform has not yet been definitely ascertained, nor has any discussion been made to that end. Senators Schurz, Wilson, Buckingham and Edmunds are strongly in favor of Trumbull's bill, and will make speeches advocating it. The bill will not pass unless it is aided materially by the Southern Senators, who are largely interested in the dispensation of Federal patronage.

Mr. Brooks's Vindication.

The request of Mr. James Brooks, in the House to-day, that a committee might be instructed to investigate the charges made against him by a New York paper, to the effect that he was a jobber and had used his official position to benefit himself and friends, called out one of the heartiest and most general expressions of confidence in the integrity of a fellow-member ever heard in the House from political opponents. Not a man in the House possesses the confidence of his associates for honesty in all such matters as were involved in the charges made to a greater extent than Mr. Brooks.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1871.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM WITHDRAWN.

The House this morning resumed consideration of the McGarrahan claim, with the power of a repudiated issuance of a patent to him in March, 1865, and its subsequent destruction or suppression by the Secretary of the Interior on the request of the President to sign land patents, appeared before the Committee and swore that to the best of his knowledge and belief he signed a patent for the Panoche Grande Rancho in March, 1865, including the property which McGarrahan claims. He also testified that the unexecuted patent exhibited on behalf of the New Idria claim was not the only one event made out for said property differs in appearance and many particulars from the patent which he remembers signing. J. N. Granger, Recorder of the Land Office, testified to the fact that certain years, testified that the letters which, according to the custom of the Interior Department, accompanied the patents transmitted to him for signature, and which he signed, could not be found. He cannot corroborate the statement of Commissioner Wilson that the patent for the Panoche Grande Rancho was signed, sealed and executed.

NOMINATED.

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day: Hon. WILLARD, of Indiana, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory.

LOOKING AFTER B. F. B.

The House Committee on Military Affairs this morning commenced the examination of witnesses in connection with the management of the Baltimore Asylum. General B. F. Butler, President of the asylum, and General Farnsworth, prosecuting the inquiry, were present before the Committee. The effort seems to be to impugn Major Weikal Danks's management of the funds of the institution.

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ILLINOIS SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Letters and dispatches from Springfield, Illinois, continue the excitement in relation of Gen. Logan to the Senate, in the place of Mr. Yates, is certain. The election takes place on Tuesday of next week. The Republicans have thirteen majority on joint ballot, and the only contest will therefore be in the Republican caucus. Gen. Oglesby is contesting the nomination with Logan. Senator Yates and Governor Palmer will bring him out as a compromise candidate if there is any prospect of the success of such a movement.

NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Judge Mercur, of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the subject of a new Congressional Apportionment, and the various bills relating thereto, has prepared a report and a bill to accompany it, which the Committee will probably submit to report to the House. It is concluded to report in favor of 280 members, commencing with the Forty-third Congress. This number is arrived at by fixing upon 137,980 persons as the ratio, and also by giving an additional representative for each State that has a fraction greater than one moiety of the said ratio.

This report and bill are based upon the census just completed. The bill provides that from and after the 3d day of March, 1873, the Representative districtives shall be composed of two hundred and eighty members, to be apportioned among the several States, in the proportion and manner as follows: Vermont shall have two, Massachusetts eleven, Rhode Island two, Connecticut four, New York thirty-two, New Jersey seven, Pennsylvania twenty-six, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia nine, North Carolina eight, South Carolina five, Georgia nine, Alabama seven, Mississippi six, Louisiana five, Texas six, Arkansas four, Tennessee nine, Indiana twelve, Illinois eighteen, Missouri twelve, Arkansas four, Michigan six, Florida one, Iowa nine, Wisconsin eight, California four, Minnesota three, Oregon one, Kansas three, West Virginia three, Nevada one, Nebraska one. A proviso is inserted that after such apportionments shall have been made, when any new State shall be admitted into the Union, the Representative or Representatives of such new State shall be in addition to the number of two hundred and eighty, herein limited.

RAILROADS VS. THE OHIO RIVER.

The first open work of the railroads in their campaign for the preservation of the bridges over the Ohio was done by Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania. When Mr. Stevenson presented his bill providing that all bridge companies shall conform to the recommendations of the late report of the Army Board, Mr. O'Neill objected to granting permission to report the bill back at any time. This, of course, secured delay. No appeals could move Mr. O'Neill, and not even the politest of requests from Mr. Stevenson that he understood the motive of the objection. If the intimation had been in plain language, it would have informed strangers in the gallery that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The latter interest is to secure delay if possible, and, finally, if it is not strong enough to defeat the legislation recommended by the Board of Engineers, to get such a draught through to compel those defending the river interests to compromise upon a bill which shall provide for compensation for the extra expense of any change which may be ordered in bridges either built or in process of erection.

It will be remembered that the river interests, to be active, for there are no influences which exert a stronger pressure upon members of Congress than the great railroad corporations of the country.

POLITICAL.

COLUMBUS, O., January 10.—A convention of the Democratic State Central Committee met here today, and decided to hold their next State Convention at Columbus on the 22d day of June. George H. Pendleton, C. L. Vallandingham, George W. McCook, L. D. Campbell, and other prominent Democrats were present.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—Campbell's answer to General Schenck's notice of contest is published today. It declares Schenck was a non-resident of Ohio, acts up the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio relative to the votes of soldiers, and that the National Soldiers' Home, that non-residents voted for the contestant; votes for Hayes, Democrat, were cast and besides makes charges of informalities and errors in various places in the district.

FIRES.

Madison, Ind.

MADISON, January 10.—The largest fire that has occurred in this city for years broke out last night, about twelve o'clock, in Fitch's Block, on Main Cross street, completely destroying the stores of J. P. Delph, merchant tailor; T. S. Jones, jeweler; *Free Press* printing office; G. P. Meller's queensware store, and A. B. Smith's boot and shoe store, and damaging to a considerable extent the stocks of A. Orr, clothier; B. Lewis & Co., iron merchants; Harrington & Korfily, law office; Prenath's Block and the land oil factory of S. H. Spring. The Madison *Courier* represents the loss at $30,000 to $40,000, partially covered by insurance in home and foreign companies.

WASHINGTON.

Congressmen and Appointments.

Speech of Senator Trumbull on His Bill Prohibiting Congressmen from Using Their Influence to Control Appointments—Investigation of the Sale of Miami Indian Lands.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1870.

Investigation of the Sale of Miami Indian Lands.

The Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Ross, directed the Secretary of the Interior to furnish copies of all correspondence relating to the disposal of the Miami Indian lands in Kansas, and all transfers of such lands. This is preliminary to a full investigation of this subject, which has for its object the complete protection of the settlers in all their rights.

Senator Trumbull's Bill.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Trumbull again got up his bill prohibiting Congressmen from using their influence to control executive appointments, and made a long and interesting speech thereon. He began by showing that the constitution had properly distributed governmental power to three distinct departments; that it was only until within the last forty years that members of Congress had become so necessary a part of the machinery of the executive branch of the Government; that no appointment or removal could be made in any district without the counsel or consent of the member therefrom. He read copious extracts from ex-Secretary Cox's article on civil service reform, recently published in the *North American Review*, which he characterized as an inside view of the workings of our present political system, and a true *expose* of every day occurrences in different Departments of the Government. He also read a communication from General Fox, formerly Chief, to the New York Postoffice while under charge of the latter, where the Postmaster could not select even his humblest clerks, but must put up with whatever selections the members from the district might see fit to make, no matter how incompetent they might be. Mr. Trumbull was frequently interrupted by Mr. Morton with regard to several statements made by the former. Mr. Morton appeared to take great interest in Trumbull's remarks, and listened to his speech very carefully, taking notes of various points, made with the intent to reply thereto.

The Civil Service Reform Bill.

Senator Trumbull's civil service reform bill will come up for final disposition immediately after the Sanding's resolutions are disposed of. The principal opponents to this measure of reform, as thus far developed, are Chandler, Carpenter, Conkling and Morton. The latter seems to have taken upon himself the office of championship of the opposition, although it is understood that the other Senators above named will make speeches against the bill when the proper time comes. How the Senate can make any civil service reform has not yet been definitely ascertained, nor has any discussion been made to that end. Senators Schurz, Wilson, Buckingham and Edmunds are strongly in favor of Trumbull's bill, and will make speeches advocating it. The bill will not pass unless it is aided materially by the Southern Senators, who are largely interested in the dispensation of Federal patronage.

STATE TREASURERSHIP.

Republican Caucus Last Night.

Mackey Nominated on First Ballot—The Vote, Mackey 52, Huff 8, Coleman 7, Taggart 1—A Resolution to Unanimously Sustain the Action of the Caucus Passed, but Not Without Opposition.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 10, 1871.

The Republican Treasury caucus met at eight o'clock, Mr. White presiding.

Senator Evans moved that reporters of the Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers be admitted.

Mr. Rutan moved to amend by instructing the secretaries to give the reporters the result of the balloting. Carried.

H. W. Mackey, George F. Huff and G. Dawson Coleman were nominated.

A resolution to sustain unanimously the result of the caucus was passed, though opposed.

Mr. Evans offered a series of resolutions, the first opposing personal references; second, that personalities, growing out of these contests, had a disastrous effect on the Republican party; third, that the withdrawal of all candidates heretofore prominent would have wholesome effect, and be a patriotic sacrifice on the altar of the country. The first and second resolutions were passed; the third was indefinitely postponed.

Mackey had 59 votes; Huff, 8; Coleman, 7; Taggard, 1. Clark, Fulton, McJunkin, McMullen, Miller, of Erie, Starr, Stone, and Wheeler, voted for Huff. Zerbe, Reinoehl, Prizer, Purcell, Engle, Hooper, Billingfelt, Evans, and Warfel, voted for Coleman. Wiley voted for Taggart. Coray was absent.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

The Democracy, After a Bitter Fight, Lay Out McGrath—Barr of Allegheny to be the Democratic Candidate for Treasurer—The Caucus to be Held This Morning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1871.

On the Democratic side of the House the hottest fight that has been for years was gone through with to-day—McGrath, of Philadelphia, against young Barr, of Allegheny. McGrath's enemies rallied on here from the city. Sam. Daley (since Smith), Carley and Tony Caldwell, Mike Mullin, and others came here against him, and backed Mooney and McGowen, the two Philadelphia members who were opposing him and in favor of Barr. At 3 o'clock this afternoon McGrath threw up the sponge. Wallace, who had played fast and loose with Barr, was brought to time, but declared he must first throw a complimentary vote for Mackey, of Lock Haven, who was in his district.

The Democratic caucus will be held at nine in the morning. McGrath went home in this evening's train, but McGrady remained. Buckalew stood by the young man in their fight on McGrath, and declared that if McGrath did get the caucus nomination he would never vote for him. General Jim Hughes says, "Now, by the feel that I have, they have achieved a victory in the defeat of McGrath.

THE WAR.

French Account of Friday's Battle.

Germans Raise the Siege of Longres.

Massing South of Bapaume.

PRUSSIA.

The Bombardment.

VERSAILLES, January 9, Night.—Last night the fire from our batteries south of Paris was increased. To-day there is a dense fog, and the bombardment is not so heavy. The return fire from the French guns is weak. The cannonade lost on Sunday during divine service.

The column advancing on Le Mans reached St. Calais yesterday, meeting with but slight resistance.

The Sinking of the British Colliers—Bismarck's Explanation.

LONDON, January 10.—Count Von Bismarck's explanation is more than the military situation, and proposes a return to assignats.

Colonel Pratt, Director of the Anglo-American Ambulance Association, has gone to Berlin to negotiate the exchange of wounded prisoners, of whom there are now large numbers on both sides.

Count Bernstorf, Prussian Minister, has received the following telegram from Count Bismarck:

"VERSAILLES, January 8.—The report of the German commander at Rouen, respecting the sinking of the British colliers has arrived, but the facts are known. Tell Lord Granville that we sincerely regret the occurrence, but that the German troops are obliged to seize the British ships. We admit the right of indemnity. The reasonable reliance we are also committed, we regret them and will call the guilty to account.

"BISMARCK."

Further explanations represent that the vessels were sunk for fear the French would use them to land troops.

The German Loan.

BERLIN, January 10.—The fourth instalment of the German loan has been taken up by contractors at an advance.

NOMINATED.

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This report and bill are based upon the census just completed. The bill provides that from and after the 3d day of March, 1873, the Representative districtives shall be composed of two hundred and eighty members, to be apportioned among the several States, in the proportion and manner as follows: Vermont shall have two, Massachusetts eleven, Rhode Island two, Connecticut four, New York thirty-two, New Jersey seven, Pennsylvania twenty-six, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia nine, North Carolina eight, South Carolina five, Georgia nine, Alabama seven, Mississippi six, Louisiana five, Texas six, Arkansas four, Tennessee nine, Indiana twelve, Illinois eighteen, Missouri twelve, Arkansas four, Michigan six, Florida one, Iowa nine, Wisconsin eight, California four, Minnesota three, Oregon one, Kansas three, West Virginia three, Nevada one, Nebraska one. A proviso is inserted that after such apportionments shall have been made, when any new State shall be admitted into the Union, the Representative or Representatives of such new State shall be in addition to the number of two hundred and eighty, herein limited.

RAILROADS VS. THE OHIO RIVER.

The first open work of the railroads in their campaign for the preservation of the bridges over the Ohio was done by Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania. When Mr. Stevenson presented his bill providing that all bridge companies shall conform to the recommendations of the late report of the Army Board, Mr. O'Neill objected to granting permission to report the bill back at any time. This, of course, secured delay. No appeals could move Mr. O'Neill, and not even the politest of requests from Mr. Stevenson that he understood the motive of the objection. If the intimation had been in plain language, it would have informed strangers in the gallery that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The latter interest is to secure delay if possible, and, finally, if it is not strong enough to defeat the legislation recommended by the Board of Engineers, to get such a draught through to compel those defending the river interests to compromise upon a bill which shall provide for compensation for the extra expense of any change which may be ordered in bridges either built or in process of erection.

It will be remembered that the river interests, to be active, for there are no influences which exert a stronger pressure upon members of Congress than the great railroad corporations of the country.

POLITICAL.

COLUMBUS, O., January 10.—A convention of the Democratic State Central Committee met here today, and decided to hold their next State Convention at Columbus on the 22d day of June. George H. Pendleton, C. L. Vallandingham, George W. McCook, L. D. Campbell, and other prominent Democrats were present.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—Campbell's answer to General Schenck's notice of contest is published today. It declares Schenck was a non-resident of Ohio, acts up the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio relative to the votes of soldiers, and that the National Soldiers' Home, that non-residents voted for the contestant; votes for Hayes, Democrat, were cast and besides makes charges of informalities and errors in various places in the district.

FIRES.

Madison, Ind.

MADISON, January 10.—The largest fire that has occurred in this city for years broke out last night, about twelve o'clock, in Fitch's Block, on Main Cross street, completely destroying the stores of J. P. Delph, merchant tailor; T. S. Jones, jeweler; *Free Press* printing office; G. P. Meller's queensware store, and A. B. Smith's boot and shoe store, and damaging to a considerable extent the stocks of A. Orr, clothier; B. Lewis & Co., iron merchants; Harrington & Korfily, law office; Prenath's Block and the land oil factory of S. H. Spring. The Madison *Courier* represents the loss at $30,000 to $40,000, partially covered by insurance in home and foreign companies.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

SAN DOMINGO.

Morton's Resolution Passed by the House.

Ambler's Amendment Added—Carstie Debate—Another Day of the Senate's Time to be Wasted in Talk on the Subject.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1871.

The House, immediately after the reading of the journal, began the debate on the San Domingo resolutions, speeches being limited to ten minutes each. The members, however, so divided up the time that before two o'clock there had been sixteen speeches by as many different members. The most notable of these were the speeches of Cox, Hoar, Butler, of Massachusetts, Ela, Bingham, Garfield and Orth. The speech of Mr. Cox, which was the second in order, created quite a sensation on account of the remarkable statement, which he declared he made on his honor and of his knowledge, having received the information from the death bed of a man who transcribed the treaty of annexation. This statement was that a negotiated, adopted and signed treaty for the annexation of San Domingo had attached to it an important statement of the debts, franchises and grants, which was an essential part of the treaty, but was not sent to the Senate with it. Mr. Cox was twice interrogated on the point, but reasserted his declaration with increased positiveness.

Mr. Hoar had but five minutes, but made a telling speech, which was listened to by the whole House with marked attention. He said the President had communicated to Congress two, and only two, things; first, that he had information which convinced him that the annexation was desirable; second, that he wanted a Commission appointed to negotiate a treaty. The papers of the proposition before the House had refused to permit a call for information in the possession of the President, and had refused to allow the appointment of such Commission. No one, he continued, was responsible for. On the contrary, they ask authority for the appointment of a Commission to go to San Domingo to collect just such information as the Senate, when acting on the treaty should call for. It could not be obtained with any decency by our own country, on the ground that its collection would necessitate too heavy an expense of time and money. Mr. Hoar then asked by what right anybody on the floor of Congress or on this side of the Potomac had committed himself to this stupendous sham? He then spoke of the imminent peril of the country, owing to the state of affairs in the South, which he believed to be more dangerous than at the termination days of 1860 and 1861, requiring the earnest and immediate attention of the administration and people to domestic affairs, to the exclusion of schemes for aggrandizement of foreign territory or a turbulent and mixed foreign population.

Mr. Swann, of Maryland, commented severely on the appearance of members of the Cabinet, lobbying on the floor.

Mr. Farnsworth said nine-tenths of his constituents, and he believed nine-tenths of the constituents of every member on the floor, were against this measure, and he agreed with them. He had reasons for opposition. He should favor Mr. Ambler's amendment.

Butler opposed the amendment with an unusual show of energy, and was followed on the floor by Republicans who should vote for it or who should oppose the resolution. He spoke ten minutes, and attempted to close the debate, but was prevented.

Mr. Bingham followed in another ten minutes' speech in the same strain, arguing that the amendment had no significance except for embarrassment, delay, &c. He agreed with the first reading for the resolution committed him to annexation. The time was now half-past one, and Orth was about to take the floor when Garfield, of Ohio, asked unanimous consent for fixing the time of closing the debate fifteen minutes.

Butler objected. Garfield, raising his voice, exclaimed, "Hear the objection of the man who swings his tomahawk after the battle," in the effect that he was glad the lash had some sting.

Orth gave portions of his time to wiser gentlemen of his race, and spoke himself for about fifteen minutes, spending most of the time in opposing the amendment, which he had voluntarily admitted yesterday. This showed that the managers had come to the conclusion that so much magnanimity was an error.

A vote was then taken, and the amendment adopted, 109 to 56. Of the 56 who voted nay, all of whom were Republicans, 17 were from the Pacific Coast. The Senate resolution, as amended, was then passed, 123 to 63. No member of the Cabinet was on the floor to-day, but the President's message was present. On the receipt of the late, Senators came over one by one, and went at work actively among members. For some time before a vote was taken, Chandler, Carpenter and Pomeroy, Chandler, Carpenter and Pomeroy were on the floor. Morton sat in a chair by the door, and dispatched pages for the Indiana members and several from the United States. Messengers from faithful Pennsylvania men; Conkling New York men; Chandler those from Michigan; Carpenter and Pomeroy, whom they represent. Soon after the voting began, it became evident that the Administration men had had but little effect, and Republicans enough were voting for the amendment to insure its adoption, and to defeat the bill together before the conclusion of the call.

The debate which was about to spring up on Mr. Trumbull's bill in the Senate to-day, was suddenly cut short by the appearance of a messenger from the House, with the announcement that the House had passed the San Domingo resolutions in an amended form. Mr. Morton immediately left his seat and proceeded to the Speaker's chair, for the purpose of ascertaining how these resolutions could be at once put before the Senate for its concurrence. After looking at the bill, and receiving a short consultation with Conkling and Carpenter Mr. Morton moved that these resolutions be taken up and passed upon, adding that having once been thoroughly discussed in the Senate, any further debate would be unnecessary. Mr. Sumner was not so sure of this, and proceeded to make a half hour's speech to demonstrate the fallacy of Morton's position, which he did with much ability, showing that the contingencies and arguments in favor of the annexation of San Domingo had materially changed since the Senate had first taken action upon the matter. Mr. Morton's motion was carried by a strict party vote, 30 yeas to 14 nays, Democrats voting in the negative.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Residence Offered the Pope.

LONDON, January 10.—The Right Hon. William Monsell, member of Parliament for Limerick, has offered the Pope a residence on his estate in Ireland.

Appointed Secretary of State.

LONDON, January 10.—Mr. Shaw Lefevre has been appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Election for the North German Parliament.

BERLIN, January 9.—Writs for the election of members of the North German Parliament will be issued during the present week.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, January 9.—The steamship Palmyra, from New York, for Glasgow, has arrived.

LONDON, January 10.—The Ottawa, from Baltimore, has arrived out.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Monthly Report

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1871.

SENATOR SHERMAN, Secretary DELANO, Governor HAYS, STANLEY MATTHEWS, of Cincinnati, Congressman GARFIELD and AARON F. PERRY, and ex-Governor DENNISON are named as contestants in the Ohio Senatorial contest, which will take place in the Legislature of 1872.

IT IS not unreasonable to hope that dawn has begun to break for the interests of the true friends of the Erie Railway. Judge BRADY's decision, that the company must show the books to any actual stockholder who demands it, indicates that Gould and FISK are losing control of the Courts, which have so long been their chief citadel, and gives promise of other decisions that will wrest from these robbers the power they have so long wrongfully wielded.

LET us be just even to those who speculate off the Treasury. In saying that the Gift Book Resolution, which was one of the first acts of our Legislature, caused an expenditure of some $15,000, we were in error so far as this session is concerned. The expense for this year will probably be between two and three thousand dollars; but the extent to which the Treasury has been bled in this way is fully $15,000—over ralher than under this sum. The thing has been going on so long that it has come to be regarded in the light of a constitutional right, if not an obligation actually imposed.

UNDER the new Constitution of that State, the Illinois Legislature will devolve the duty of passing laws concerning railroads and their management as effecting the public. Already we have some important indications of the temper of the Legislature in exercising the power with which they are clothed. A few days since the Senate passed, without opposition, a resolution requiring the Railroad Committee to inquire into the cause of delay in transferring freight from one road to another, and to report some measure to remedy the evil. It is not improbable that other States will be disposed to follow in the path in which Illinois has set out with so much boldness.

THE San Domingo project is by no means of a recent origin, as appears from the titles of the papers communicated to the Senate by the President. In fact, it is a very old one, so old as to have gone quite out of mind. Mr. SEWARD, before going out of office, revived it, and the steps taken by the present administration appear to be only in continuation, but with more effect, of those taken, or attempted by nearly all its predecessors for the last thirty years. It is not a little surprising that Mr. SUMNER has not before now given the country a complete history, for he must know it, of everything that has ever been said and done in this direction. It was his peculiar work, and it must be regarded as singular that he should have omitted it.

THE MOTLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

All intelligent Americans have long for good reasons been proud of Mr. MOTLEY, while very many of them feel an almost personal interest in his career. It is natural to like those whom we defend or in any way befriend under unmerited persecution, and the energy and unanimity with which the American people vindicated Mr. MOTLEY's character when he was recalled from Vienna on the secret misrepresentations of an informer, exalted the speed with which he was generally regarded into a sentiment of positive kindness. When he received the appointment of Minister to England, the honor conferred was looked upon as not merely a recognition of his qualifications for the position, but as some compensation to him and a rebuke to others for the affront of which he had been the object. The first report of the purpose of the Government to withdraw him from London was received with general incredulity, and the fact, when verified, became the subject of impatient conjecture and discussion for many months. Mr. MOTLEY's letter of comments, published in our issue of yesterday, has been, or will be, studied with intense curiosity and interest throughout the country, even by many who usually feel small concern in political or diplomatic affairs. Few readers, we suppose, will consider these letters as presenting the subject of the removal in a perfectly satisfactory light. Probably the first impression of very many candid and attentive readers will be far from favorable to the justice and fairness of the Government in its treatment of an eminent public servant, discharging important duties abroad. Mr. MOTLEY's statement is clear, calm, cogent, and makes out a case in favor of himself and against the Department of State, which accepted as mere fact can not be thought of without indignation and disgust. Looking at the affair as Mr. MOTLEY represents it, no one will think his language too strong when he says "It would be difficult to treat an envoy of the United States, accredited to a sovereign and powerful government, with more marked disrespect for his official position or for his feelings as a loyal citizen of the republic than has been done in my case." Manifestly, there can be no question about it, assuming Mr. MOTLEY to have committed the faults and failures with which he is charged, both justice and courtesy equally and imperative, by required the Secretary of State to make known to him the dissatisfaction of the Government more fully than even Mr. FISH claims to have done. From the offense of gross injustice and lack of becoming courtesy towards the American Minister, there is not a word in Mr. FISH's letter to clear him. Some men, however, are not always capable of being either just or courteous, and it may occasionally be necessary to make allowance for the deficiency. Only one of the qualities named is a virtue, the other being a grace, and from high officials neither trait may be rigorously exacted.

Mr. FISH's letter of comments or response does not produce a favorable impression. In the very beginning we are amazed to find the Secretary indignant at Mr. MOTLEY for dating his letter of defense at the London Legation, though he had ceased to be at its head. Mr. FISH is highly offended at the impropriety of the proceeding. That the late Minister, grossly insulted and injured in his reputation, presumes to place a vindication of himself among the archives of the Department, is offensive to Mr. FISH's notion of delicacy. We are next surprised to find the Secretary going indefinitely out of his road to drag in a certain memoir on our difficulties with England which Mr. MOTLEY had prepared in Washington while waiting for his instructions. Evidently this document has no connection with the subject, and is used for the purpose of suggesting false issues, or of hinting more than is or could be said. Twice or thrice in the letter, Mr. MOTLEY's references to what had been done in secret session of the Senate are mentioned as if grievous improprieties. These are not the only passages in the letter which inevitably excite the suspicion of the reader that dislike of the "venerable Senator" has had something to do in prompting dislike and distrust of Mr. MOTLEY.

Mr. MOTLEY's reference to the same "venerable Senator" is the only passage in his masterly letter which might with advantage have been omitted. But under the circumstances of hardship in which the writer was placed, in the utter absence of any explanation of his removal, the temptation to mention the report was likely irresistible. The paragraph of clumsy rhetoric in which Mr. FISH refutes the explanation, though very elaborate and evidently intended to be very witty, is simply coarse and ridiculous. The citation of the proverb touching the "Goodwin sands" might pass; all that follows is below the literary pretensions of the penny-a-liner. In fact, the letter throughout reminds one of nothing so much as of the elaborate harrangue of a second or third rate country lawyer, who hopes by much and loud speaking to compensate the weakness of his case. As a State paper it is very discreditable, one of the most offensive passages in it under this view being the pretense so flatly urged of the forbearance of the Department in reference to Mr. MOTLEY's feelings.

In writing of the letter as we have done we have not meant to affirm that Mr. MOTLEY may not have failed to represent his Government adequately. But the failure is not proved in the letter, the tenor and spirit of which start vehement doubts as to the allegations of misrepresentation which it contains. In reference to the very report from Mr. MOTLEY on which these allegations are founded, Mr. FISH himself (as quoted by the Minister in his letter of self-vindication) once wrote: "Your general presentation and treatment of the several subjects discussed in that interview meet the approval of this Department. * * * * * *
In the meantime you may well be content to rest the question on the very forcible presentation you have made of the American side of the question. It was strongly done, and if there were expressions used stronger than were required by your instructions, the excess was in the right direction, and, stopping where they do, and uttered as they were, it may well be hoped that they may tend to impress upon the minister with seriousness an appreciation of the grievances we have sustained."

Until the report thus characterized shall have been published and compared with the allegations made in Mr. FISH's late letter, it will be impossible to judge finally the merits of the case between Mr. MOTLEY and the Government. The manner in which frivolous points are insisted upon in the Secretary's letter, prevents confidence in its statements relative to matters of importance.

THE amount expended for postage alone by the Pennsylvania Legislature at the last session, which continued a little more than one hundred days, was $13,000—in round numbers one hundred dollars to a Senator and Member on an average, or about one dollar daily to each. As there was no *Record* and comparatively few documents published last winter, and as the presumption is that no Senator or Member would use a single cent of the public money to pay his private postage, our legislators last year must have been extremely industrious and great correspondents about public affairs. We suggest to Mr. WALLACE, who has proclaimed himself the great Reformer and Model Economiser, that possibly if he will look into this little matter he may see something!

THE healing of the breach in the Republican party in Missouri, by mutual concessions, is a proceeding honorable to both parties, and an example worthy of imitation wherever a similar state of things exists. The prospect of the election of BLAIR United States Senator supplied the immediate motive. Neither side yielded anything of principle; and although fresh for an exciting contest, by which the party appeared to have hopelessly divided, there remained enough reason and patriotism to bring the contending factions upon common ground. The union never could have been effected had either side insisted on ostracising the other—and union nowhere and at no time can be effected so long as such a disposition is manifested. In this happy state of things the administration at Washington has contributed in no small degree by relaxing a discipline toward the "bolters" which promised only continued estrangement and disastrous results to the Republican party.

THE greatest monster that has crept into Congress and been introduced to the Senate with a favorable recommendation by the Committee on Public Lands, is the Utah and Colorado Railroad Subsidy bill, on behalf of which it is proposed to give away 4,800,000 acres of land, or a patch nearly equal to the State of Maryland. Who the individual parties who make this modest request, what members of Congress are "in it," and what is proposed to be done to "put through" the little bill, at present we are without specific information. The necessity for a railroad from Salt Lake southward to Arizona, the most thinly populated country over which the American Eagle stretches her majestic wings, is not apparent at this instant. How it contrived to obtain a favorable report from the Senate Committee is one of those mysteries which can be explained only by the initiated few, and they will not tell. The application and the favor it has obtained are none the less important and worthy of attention,—indeed, are all the more worthy of attention where an application so monstrous should gain such headway so mysteriously. Having seen it, our staid contemporary, the Philadelphia *North American*, expresses itself with indignation and alarm that will be generally concurred in, as follows:

"If this is one of the old railway land grant schemes be, and the Grand of the bank, by, but no other, could pay it for taxes. This decision was overruled at once in the United States Supreme Court, and Pennsylvania has not agreed, her own money when it is tendered for taxes.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX, in his article *"The Future of the Republican Party,"* asserts that that party has not lost its hold upon the affections of the people, nor will it in 1872. He regards it as the most heroic triumphs in the South—mid-night assassinations, fresh organizations of the Ku-Klux's, &c.—will certainly condone to strengthen the Republicans in that section. He also argues that the election of Mr. Colfax enumerates the election (in North Carolina) of former rebels to the offices of Senator, Governor and so on. He closes as follows:

What preserves the Democratic party, like the ruin of the Democratic party, which contains these elements within it, is the continued power of the Republican party. And it is because the voting masses of this patriotic organization, who, without the least of politicians, created it, realize that it was the only party at its birth, and has been a reform party during all its existence, and has continued through more and more reforms than all other parties in our century of nationalife, and has continued to consummate all needed reforms in the future as their necessity may become apparent, that they intend to win another triumph for it and its standard bearer in 1872. It is true that the President, its successful candidate in 1868, may be criticised or attacked, but he comes out stronger with the people at large than he was when first chosen. Then there were fears with some that, though a Republican, he might not be in full accord with the great Republican line. Who fears it now? Some doubted whether, as a life spent in the camps and all his former training of many of my brethren when I say it is blasphemous and infamous to say that God sits on his throne creating Sons? That He (may think me, He gave His own son to die that mankind may live. Frame your conceptions of God from all that is best and noblest in the human relations, and you will be nearest the teachings of the New Testament. There is pleasure in Independence, but in Independence also. Life has its reclining moods, when it longs to lean and rest. 'Without me ye can do nothing,' says Christ; but He says it also of all things through Christ, who strengtheneth me."

ON the authority of the Louisville *Commercial* we made a statement some days ago, that the State Treasurer of Tennessee had opened the door to having the State acknowledge and pay its debt contracted for rebellion, by accepting in payment of taxes some of the State bonds issued in consequent to that at one time fixed by the State Constitution. A Nashville letter to that paper claims to have the truth of the matter, although the story avoids the main point of the previous statement, and of the Treasurer in accepting State bills of date *subsequent* to the beginning of the rebellion violates the Fourteenth amendment. It says:

"The State owned the State Bank of Tennessee, and to give the money of the bank currency stipulated in the bank's charter that all taxes must be paid by it should always be accepted by the State for taxes. This is the provision the bank issued three or four millions of dollars before the State went into rebellion, and a considerable amount afterward. After the war the holders of the State Bank currency, who had taken it in good faith, asked the State either to comply with its agreement and to receive so much of the money as was issued before the State went into rebellion for taxes, or to give twenty-year bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, for such State Bank issues. They made no question as to the money issued by the bank after the State went into rebellion. The State refused to pay, to take the State Bank money for taxes or to give twenty-year bonds securing such money.

The holders of State Bank money, issued before the State went into rebellion, brought suit against the State in the State Supreme Court, whose judges, made the decision that the stipulation by the State that it would take the money for its own use was not a guarantee running with the State Bank money but simply a personal stipulation made to the bank officers and cashier. The State refused to pay, to take the State Bank money for taxes or to give twenty-year bonds securing such money.

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RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Common Cause and a Possible Remedy.

A recent railroad accident in England, that killed eleven persons, was caused by the breaking of a car axle from the unsoundness of the material. In view of this Sir Joseph Whitworth, the eminent English mechanician, urges the great importance of the use of every possible means for detecting the unsoundness of the iron used in axles of railway carriages. As the best method for this purpose, he advises the drilling of a hole through the center of its axis for its entire length, thus opening to inspection and examination that part of the material which, in the case of ordinary manufacture, is most subject to flaws. The hole should be about one inch in diameter, and with suitable mechanical arrangements might be drilled at an average cost of about thirty-seven cents per axle. With the outside turned and the inside thus exposed to view, a serious flaw in the axle, which is only about four and a half inches in diameter, could hardly escape discovery. This plan will also diminish the tendency of the axle to get heated, by removing the material near the neutral axis, and, under the circumstances, would reduce the internal strain and thus render the axle safe. As an argument from nearer home in regard to this most important matter, we have the testimony of eleven railroad men of different lines, personally examined into the causes of the accident on January 20, 1871, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, whereby a number of persons were killed and wounded. These men agree that the bridge, which broke down, was strong enough, and say:

"From a careful examination of the wreck, and the attendant circumstances, and from evidences brought before us (while it is impossible to determine with positive certainty), we are clearly of opinion that the accident was caused by the breaking of an axle under the front truck of the baggage car, and that no human foresight could have prevented it, and that no blame could possibly attach to the officers of the road."

On last Sunday Mr. BEECHER preached another of his characteristic sermons on the text: "Without me ye can do nothing." These words, capable of giving such full consolation, hardly can be perverted, he said, as to become unattractive. They teach our dependents upon God. That dependence is full of cheer, and was meant to excite strength and gladness, and fill man with gratitude; but in this matter, but "it has been preached in such a way as to make him weak and even skeptical." Man has been taught that he has no will of his own and must depend entirely on God, hence many have fallen into disbelief from consciousness and observation that they *have* wills of their own, have rebelled and declared their independence. God, said Mr. BEECHER, has been represented as a tyrant, creating men only that he might use them as puppets and finally damn them. In this view God is unsympathetic, arbitrary and unjust, for it teaches that men are not responsible for the working of principles which has hitherto been set before us. Power is the natural protector of weakness; Godship is the greatest power is the natural protector and not destroyer of the human race. "Because God is better, wiser, truer, than we are, we should have more confidence he has a right to govern, and because he is good he is under obligations to be true, just and kind to everything which he has created. Dependence on such a God can never be repulsive to any right minded man." Mr. BEECHER, in conclusion, said: "There is a higher moral government than we have yet been taught, for ours has been based upon the strong but the weak side of humanity. God is our Father, but as he is infinite so He is better than any earthly father. He so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son." Now I differ from the teachings of many of my brethren when I say it is blasphemous and infamous to say that God sits on his throne creating Sons? That He (may think me, He gave His own son to die that mankind may live. Frame your conceptions of God from all that is best and noblest in the human relations, and you will be nearest the teachings of the New Testament. There is pleasure in Independence, but in Independence also. Life has its reclining moods, when it longs to lean and rest. 'Without me ye can do nothing,' says Christ; but He says it also of all things through Christ, who strengtheneth me."

GENERAL AND PERSONAL.

Of the New England States Vermont is the healthiest, Massachusetts next, and Rhode Island next. The number of divorces is about 12 in one hundred; in 1867 they were about 16; in 1866, about 18. These figures are correct so far as can now be ascertained.

The other evening a man broke a jug of molasses on the most frequented corner in Detroit, and among many other mishaps, three youths "dressed to kill," slipped and fell into the dash, each one spoiling his unmentionables, and two young ladies had their rubber shoes drawn from their feet in their endeavors to get away from the place where they had been standing.

Numerous complaints of drouth come from West. can New York. The Yates County *Chronicle* says: The long drouth of the past summer is extending into mid-winter. Water is everywhere getting low. Cisterns and wells are becoming dry, springs and streams are failing, and the lakes are sinking below any level known for many years. The Keuka lake outlet furnishes water power for milling purposes, but other millstreams in this county are no longer available. Big Stream, which seldom fails, is no longer able to turn a single millstone. The drouth is becoming oppressive, but seems unlikely to end for some time to come.

A New York letter says there is a perfect mania this winter for seal skin. Man and woman are alike wrapped in seal skin coats. Hardly any other fur is seen on fashionably attired people, and where the cherished mink cloaks have gone to of a sudden it's beyond me to tell.

It is likely complains of the reintroduction of trained dresses for the street, and says that when a boy and a sled got on her train she endured it, but when a man, with a turkey and a rocking horse was added, she was compelled to suggest that they get off her dress. When refused she secured a carving knife and made for Dr. Seeger, the physician, who hastily escaped with his life. She is named Solomon, and is the daughter of a former book-keeper of John Hecker.

The Boston Horticultural Hall series of Sunday lectures was begun on Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, and Mr. Emerson will give the last in March. The second will be given by Miss Mary Grew, of Philadelphia, who is not so well known in Boston as she ought to be. She is a cousin of Mrs. Wendell Phillips, both ladies being the granddaughters of an Englishman who emigrated with his family to America. Mrs. Phillips is a life-long invalid, but Miss Grew, who has also passed middle life, is age is unknown, is a woman of sweet and gentle piety. Her subject is "Essential Christianity."

The following anecdote is told of Admiral Farragut in his last moments: A prominent gentleman of New York, who was familiar with the late Admiral during the war, and who, I think, was with him in his last moments, has told the following characteristic story of the great sailor: A few hours before Farragut died he said his wife to ride, and said he would like to see a clergyman. Before Mrs. Farragut had time to send for one, an Irish servant girl who was in the room, and who heard the Admiral's request, started out and secured the attendance of a Roman Catholic priest, who happened to be in the neighborhood. The Admiral was drawing near the close of his journey, and the priest entered without being recognized by him. The good father was soon engaged in performing the services of the Catholic Church peculiar to the occasion at the bedside of the dying man. All of a sudden Farragut opened his eyes and seemingly comprehended not only what was going on but the character of the clergyman. Waving his hand toward the priest, he said in a clear, distinct voice, "Take him out!" No one but the astonished priest withdrew, and the Admiral died as he had lived, a believer in the Protestant faith."

OHIO NEWS.

Lectures is to have a tunnel to supply the rolling mill with water. It is to be about five hundred feet in length.

There are in Ohio 13,951 school rooms, employing 14,325 teachers.

The census of Richmond, Va., are puzzled to discover the species of an animal recently killed near there. The *Enquirer* says: "In size it is about as large as the ordinary fice dog, and the head much resembles that household institution in form and shape, while the color is a deep brindle, and hair long and stringy. The body is slim like that of a fox, but the tail is coon, but fat and short like a deer. Altogether, it is a strange-looking thing, and certainly is no native of this section of country.

There is an accommodating conductor on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. He backed his train a distance of a mile to pick up a passenger, which a fond mother had confided to her innocent babe out of the window.

The credulous Californians in their lottery fever have been buying Royal Hawaiian Lotteries, which prove to be counterfeits, printed by the room in New York, and peddled everywhere by irresponsible agents.

The annual official report of the insurance business of Illinois in 1870, a large portion of which is done in Chicago: Fire risks taken, $323,323,134; marine risks, $60,000,000; income, $4,576,967; losses, $3,450,-824. On policies of $3,209,025 were received as premiums, and $251,230 were paid for rebates. This would seem that the insured get back a very moderate per centage of what they pay in, which makes a profitable business for somebody.

The Methodist preachers of New York are uniting in a protest against the practice of the daily papers in reporting sermons. They are not Don Quixotes, but they will find it hard to stem the current.

The sacrament service of the Episcopal Church of St. James the Less in Philadelphia, is of solid silver, and adorned with gold, diamonds, opals, garnets, emeralds and pearls.

It is not out of love for "elegant English," that in addition to a regiment that *seemed* and a ship that *disabled* the Associated Press dispatches inform us of a *serial* criminal, a *bargled* house and a *reenforced* concrete.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, which has a flourishing mission in Northern India, has recently established a College at Lucknow.

A certain New York noodle made three hundred calls on New Year's, has six or eight receptions, Germans, etc., to attend every night, affects scalskin coats and lavender kids and wears plain eye-glasses.

A company is formed in London for the purpose of supplying Paris with provisions by means of an improved aerial ship, which the proprietors warrant to be capable of safe navigation in any weather. The project is making some stir, and respectable, scientific men appear to believe in it. If it does all it promises guarantees to travel, with a fair wind, forty miles an hour, and to be able to guide his packet at will.

One chief impediment to a "tip-top" wedding in Cincinnati is the church. Being the newest and most beautiful church makes out its bill thus: Use of first, the gas bill; if in second, the minister, organist, sexton and usher fees; item third, covering carpets; item fourth, decorating church; total $500.

At New Albany, Ind., last Sunday, a lady had good cause to wish she wore her own hair, instead of a boughten abomination, in the shape of huge and gorgeous rolls. It was in church, and she was elaborately dressed, but her lover sitting near by, from her blushes when, as she turned to inventory the wardrobe of another lady, half a bushel or such a matter of hair, rats and large pins dropped from her head. Not to put too fine a point upon it, her entire back hair, save a small and insignificant knot, disappeared from the position it had occupied but a few minutes before. The lady turned all colors in the course of a few seconds, and quietly reached behind her back to grasp the hateful thing. A gentleman, seeing her efforts, quietly picked it up, and, laying it on his hymn book, handed it to her. She did not hear the benediction.

PERSONAL.

Rev Dr. Van Dyck, of Brooklyn, long prominent as a pro-slavery preacher, has a $5,000 in gold call from the Chestnut street Presbyterian church at Louisville.

In connection with the French fair about to be held in Washington, it most worthy action is related of Madame Geroil, wife of the Prussian Minister, who translated to it a number of articles remaining from the German fair.

Miss Belle Smith, of Indiana, has just completed for the Washington Common Council a life size, full length portrait of Governor Morton, which is pronounced by many to be the best likeness of the great War Minister yet painted.

Mlle. Marie Krebs prosecuted Dr. Antonelli Wolff for an unfavorable criticism in his paper on the music, and he was fined twenty thalers and costs, while that fair songstress was complimented.

The newspapers have already engaged Nillson to five men, and their match making is scarcely begun.

Heller, the prestidigitateur, is astonishing the New Zealanders.

The Portland (Me.) *Transcript*, on the authority of a lady who has visited Longfellow lately, and has means of knowing, denies the current statements regarding the unhappiness of Jenny Lind's married life and the bad character of her husband.

Hon. R. P. Spalding, of Cleveland, Ohio, is in attendance at the Supreme Court of the United States, where he is acknowledged as one of the ablest practitioners, etc.

"Champion residence purchaser" is a new title for Joe Jefferson.

A correspondent of the *Christian Register*, writing from Berlin, says that he learned while in Paris, that Prince Albert was an admirer of the writings of Theodore Parker, and sent for them at the time when Mr. Parker was most unpopular in Boston. The prince, the Princess of Prussia, who used to read them to her father, also admired them, and to their influence Queen Victoria, and the heir to the throne of Prussia, owed in a great degree their liberal tendencies in religion.

On May 11, 1869, Idella married John Dillon, the Chicago comedian, whose real name is Dielor. Three months thereafter he began a course of continued intemperance and systematic cruelty so that after bearing him a boy for short periods, he left him and together on June 4, 1870, and on Saturday she got a divorce by default. Mrs. Dillon is an actress and on the stage. She will keep sober, he can earn $5,000 a year by playing.

Once a Massachusetts preacher would not read Governor Andrew's thanksgiving proclamation because it made no mention of Christ, although God and the Bible were named. In fact, as it now appears, he would not give the privilege a tract of land near Port Washington, Tuscarawas county, and will spend the winter of black band ore at once. The veins of ore on this property are said to be very thick and of a superior quality.

On Sunday, the 1st inst., Charles Metz, Sr., an old, respected and wealthy citizen of Newark, committed suicide by drowning himself in the canal, at a point where the water was not two feet deep. He held life to commit the act is unknown.

There are in the State of Ohio 8,764 miles of toll turnpikes, 1,000 belonging to Monroe county, the county which were not returned to the Secretary of State. There are in course of construction 53 miles of toll roads, 40 being in Hamilton county. There are in Franklin county 199 miles of toll turnpikes, and nine miles of free turnpikes.

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The Zanesville *City Times* says: "Judge M. M. Granger delivered an opinion last week which may have considerable to do with the increase of matrimonial alliances in the future. It goes to give away all doubts as to the total absolution of the son-in-law to maintain the parents of the affianced, so far, at least, as the legal obligation is concerned. The suit in which this opinion was announced was brought by a father-in-law against a son-in-law upon a contract, the father alleging that before his daughter married he was living with her in the West, and that the young man, then living in this county, wrote to him that if he would come out here and bring his daughter, that he would marry her, and that the old gentleman should always have a home with them, and in accordance with this understanding they moved out, and the young couple were married. The contract came incidentally before the court, whether a son-in-law was legally bound to maintain and support the father of his wife, in the absence of any specific contract. The court held that he was not; that when a young man married he took no such legal obligation upon himself."

Two or three distinct plans for the complete reorganization of the city police act is being agitated in Cincinnati. The recent irregularities have made the people there anxious for a change. The proposition is to remit the whole subject to five Commissioners, four to be elected, and the Mayor to constitute the fifth, it meeting with considerable favor. The Commissioners are to have the appointment and management of the police force, so far as possible to remove it from political influences. Bills will be lately framed into the Legislature this week.

Reliable informants say that a bill will be introduced and pressed in the Ohio Legislature, abolishing in certain counties certain offices of the day. This present Board of County Commissioners, the county is divided into five districts, three city and two county, one commissioner to be elected from each.

In the Ashland County Court the case of Stringer, who brought suit against the railway company for putting him from the cars for refusing to pay seventy cents (instead of the regular fifty-five, the regular fare being failed to purchase a ticket), the plaintiff was awarded $500 damages.

The Grand Encampment of the Department of Ohio, G. A. R., will assemble in Massillon on the 26th day of January, and hold a session of two days, at which time the report of the Department Commander of the order will take place, besides the transaction of other business of interest.

Says the Mount Vernon *Banner* of the 6th inst: Mrs. Catharine Inyard, of Granny's Creek, Wayne township, in this county, attained her ninety-ninth year on Thursday of this week. We believe she was a native of Maryland, and so far as we have been able to learn, she is the oldest person now living in Knox county.

Tables compiled in the office of the State School Commissioner give some valuable statistics. The number of pupils enrolled in class schools and private schools in the State during the year 1870 was 1,904; colored, 2,879; private, 4,502. In separate districts—German, 3,792; colored, 3,438; private, 5,994. Total, 21,913. The total number in private schools and drawing the public funds is 18,500, and the pupils number in class schools (German and colored) under the common school system, is 11,413. The number of teachers employed in class schools and private schools was as follows: In townships—German 20, white 60, colored 2, private 5; in villages—German 2, white 2, colored 0, private 1; in cities—German 1, white 166; total 460. The average number of weeks class schools were in session, is indicated as follows: In townships—German 24, colored 21, private 14; in separate districts—German 40, white 40, private 36.

Mr. and Mrs. John Green, of Portage county, celebrated their golden wedding on the 31st ult.

Paul du Chaillu lectures in Springfield on the 14th inst.

During the year 1870, 30,005 emigrants passed through Columbus for the West and Northwest.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT IS SWINDLED.

An Expose of the Operations of Wealthy New York and Boston Smugglers—Faithless Officials.

A Boston letter to the New York *Herald* makes statements that are important, if true. It says that the most extensive series of smuggling transactions exposed for many years have been recently brought to light in Boston and New York. They cover a period of several years, and during their days of flourishing progress the Government has been defrauded of untold thousands and thousands of dollars. Some of the parties implicated are now on trial in the United States courts in this city, others have absconded, and the trials of others are delayed for the time being on account of prevailing sickness. The parties having taken up their residence within the jurisdiction of New Dominion. The parties on trial are Dexter T. Mills, a well-known Boston wholesale dealer in oils and alcohol; Samuel G. Lund, formerly an officer in the Boston Custom House, and now a liquor dealer here, and Miles B. Steele, of Portsmouth, and will put it in operation in a short time.

The Union Agricultural Association of Lorain and other counties will hold their regular annual meeting at Elyria on January 10th.

During 1870 there were 961 foreign born persons naturalized in Cuyahoga county.

It is proposed to establish, in Canada, a first-class agricultural paper at Columbia, in connection with the Agricultural College.

Hon. Jonathan Blakeslee, one of the first settlers of Ohio, died at Talmadge, on the 26th ult., aged eighty-five years.

A two weeks' rat hunt in the vicinity of Mecca, Trumbull county, engaged in by a party of some thirty-four men each, resulted in the destruction of over four thousand of the rodents.

Mr. Thomas Creighton, aged seventy-six years, and Mrs. Jane Hood, aged seventy-four years, recently married near Calcutta, Columbiana county.

There are four hundred and seventy-one dentists in Ohio.

The owner of a small doggery, near the Vienna coal mines, got beastly drunk during one of the recent very cold nights, left the door of his house open, and in the morning was found frozen to death.

A pair were married in Ashland a short time ago—bridegroom seventy-five, bride twenty-one.

The next meeting of the Columbiana county are to meet in Salem on the 12th, for the purpose of organizing a Pioneer Association.

Jane McClure, unmarried, is under arrest at Van Wert, for destroying her own newly born infant.

The Medina *Gazette* says that a firm from Sandusky City have made a pond in Lake Chippewa, and intend to fill it with fish. Immense numbers, shipping them to Cincinnati by the new road from Seville station.

The Steubenville *Gazette* says: Turnis N. Hilgas, Post Grand of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., presented an Odd Fellow's widow of this city last Saturday $248 97, as a New Year's gift.

A little girl about three years old, whose parents reside in Canfield, came to grief one day last week by running off with the sad done, said: "Ma, I wish whipping cost something." "Why?" asked her mother. "Because," said the little pet, "you never give me anything that costs something."

A gentleman named Barton, from Massillon, has leased the ore privilege on a tract of land near Port Washington, Tuscarawas county, and will soon be running of black band ore at once. The veins of ore on this property are said to be very thick and of a superior quality.

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CREDITABLE TO VIRGINIA.

The Virginia Steamship and Packet Company Begins Iron Steamship Building.

While other places have been talking and talking about iron steamship building, Richmond has been working, the more credit to her. The *Enquirer* says that a Virginia Steamship and Packet Company is now actively engaged in all the preparations necessary for building, at Rocketts, first-class iron steamships for their line. They have already erected extensive sheds and furnaces, and have put up pondereous steam hammers, etc. They are about to be built will be of the following dimensions: Length of vessel on six feet water line, 300 feet; length over all, 318 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet. The vessel will be double-decked, frames 2 by 4 inches, and one-half angle iron. Outside plating, ½-inch thick at keel, ⅜-inch at bottom, and ¼-inch at side. Deck beam of iron 9 inches deep. Tonnage, about 1,000 tons. The motive power will be one engine, condensing cylinder, fifty inches diameter and seven feet stroke, with a surface condenser. Propeller will be 13 feet diameter, 4 blades. Tank and crank shaft (one forging) in the center. There will be two boilers of the horizontal tubular style. The plates to form the keel are being put together in the workshops, and will be ready in the blocks in a day or two. The angle, with frames or ribs of the vessel, are in process of construction, and will likewise soon be in position. The workshops are those of Messrs. Tredegar Company, President Wm. Jones, Vice President; R. R. Dawes, Treasurer; T. J. Adams, Superintendent.

The January Madison county cattle sales were held at London on the 3d. There was an unusually large attendance of buyers and sellers. Over five hundred head of cattle changed hands.

An infant was smothered in bed, Saturday night, in Providence street, Cincinnati, by being wrapped too closely in the bed clothes.

The Steubenville *Herald* says: Another coal shaft is about to be sunk up town. The several shafts already sunk appear to be very prosperous and remunerative. The coal, besides being well adapted for household purposes, is said to be for the manufacture of iron better than any other coal yet introduced in the Ohio market. As a domestic fuel, this coal lies underneath the city, the Council should adopt some plan to prevent private parties from appropriating for their own benefit.

The Youngstown *Courier* says: "We regret to have to chronicle the rumored desertion of Dr. Whitlar, President of the Girls' Council, from his family and the city. We understand he wrote home from Pittsburgh, stating that he would never again return. It is said there was a woman in the case. The rumor is a very unpleasant one, but it is hoped it may prove to be without foundation. In the absence of positive proof to the contrary we will suspend criticism. The Doctor, long known as a good and straightforward man, will return and clear his escutcheon of every suspicion."

In February last, Peter Burns, a saloon keeper at Salem, Ohio, was arrested and tried before the Mayor, for violation of an ordinance of the city prohibiting "ale, beer and porter shops and houses, &c." He was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs. The case was taken up on error, from the decision of the Mayor, to the Common Pleas Court, by Burns' lawyers, on the ground that such an ordinance was void, being inconsistent with the general laws of the State. The case was lately passed upon by Judge Common Pleas Court of Columbiana county, and the validity of the ordinance was sustained. A similar case, taken up to the District Court of Columbiana county, has been decided in like manner, two of the Supreme Judges—Welch and Scott—dissenting.

Following are the statistics of iron manufactured in Ohio for 1869: Pig iron manufactured, 211,074 tons. Of this, 74,291 tons were smelted with charcoal, and 136,783 tons with stone coal. Bar and rail iron, 57,585 tons; nails, 8,271 tons; hoop iron, 993 tons; sheet iron, 648 tons; stoves, 8,631 tons; car wheels, 3,561 tons; other castings, 10,211 tons; spikes and railroad chairs, 766 tons; railroad iron, 9,161 tons. The following counties are reported as engaged in the manufacture of pig iron: Columbiana, 18,377 tons; Cuyahoga, 3,159 tons; Gallia, 2,705 tons; Hamilton, 105 tons; Jackson, 11,051 tons; Jefferson, 12,961 tons; Lawrence, 16,250 tons; Mahoning, 41,781 tons; Muskingham, 1,634 tons; Ross, 2,025 tons; Scioto, 6,225 tons; Stark, 2,000 tons; Trumbull, 22,963 tons; and Vinton, 12,505 tons. The coal product, ready for the year 1869 is reported at 54,905,057 bushels.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, January 10, 1871.

The Boston *Journal*, in its resume of financial events in that region during the past year, remarks that "the failure of some of our public undertakings has been a source of disappointment and loss, but at the same time a lesson for the future. The Hartford and Erie has made a disgraceful ending to what seemed a promising beginning, and the Union Pacific has not proved as successful as its sanguine friends had hoped. The Government, it is true, is a great gainer by the enterprise, as the immense amount it saves yearly in transportation. But we can but regret that a public work so productive of great results should crush by its own weight those who have been its most zealous promoters. Western railroads are absorbing too large a share of our available resources. Started for the improvement of that section of country through which they pass, they are often in advance of the capabilities of the people to support them, their success retarding, and in the long run too many cases, put for the present. Our markets are swarming with their bonds, which are taken for ordinary investments, while the bate of a high rate of interest, and really knowing little or nothing of the security they are purchasing on a new tariff only going into operation, how could it be expected or hoped that trade and commerce would be lively? But, notwithstanding all those drawbacks, there is a fair business reported by all leading houses, not only for home consumption, but for distant shipments. The leading articles of trade are unchanged, and prices for flour and grain have an upward tendency, but as yet there had been no change in current rates. Bacon is a shade lower, as per quotations:

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The firmness we have previously noted continues. The receipts were 190 bbls. The stock to operate with being light, we are noted sales at $5 00, $5 50 to 3 75 ₰ barrel, with an active inquiry.

ASHES—The receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of refined 6¾ ₰ cent, at 8¾@6¾c; common 4¾ ₰ 100 ℔s; 3½@3¾c; and pearls 9@9½c.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. Prices range from 40 to 75 ₰ gallon.

BUTTER—The demand was fair and sales were to a moderate extent at the following: choice 30@32c; fair to medium 25@28c. Common is dull and hard to find purchasers for. Receipts 95 packages.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10¾c. ₰ ℔.

BROOM CORN—Supply liberal. Sales at 5@5½ ₰ ℔.

BEANS—Small navy $2 50 ₰ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 36@38c ₰ ℔.

RYE FLOUR—Market well supplied; we can report small sales at $5 25@5 50 ₰ barrel.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¾-lb cans, $1 75 per doz; ½-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $3 ₰ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Prices are a shade lower and leading firms are prepared to fill orders at the following figures: Shoulders 11c; sugar-cured do 12c; rib sides 13¾c; clear do 13¾c; sugar-cured hams 15c; breakfast bacon 17c; mess pork, $18 50 for extra best isc. Lard—Chicago prime steam 12¾@12¾c; Cincinnati kettle rendered 13¾@13¾c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter strained lard oil, $1 05@$1 10.

CRANBERRIES.—We note sales of Sackette' Belle berries at $18 00; other descriptions sold at $10 12½ $16 00 per bushel.

CHEESE.—The market was less active, the tendency being downward. Although no action has taken place as yet. The receipts were 156 boxes; We are noted sales at the following: New York Goshen 16@16¾c; Ohio 16c; Factory 15@15½c; Western Reserve 14@14½c; Sweitzer 18@18½c ₰ ℔.

COAL—Sales of Eastern anthracit at $9@9 50 ₰ ton by the car load, delivered.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales at 90 @$1 00 ₰ bushel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; moulds at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; sperm 18@19c ₰ ℔.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

HONEY—Market well supplied; we can report regular sales at 21@25c ₰ ℔.

LIME—New crop bring 2½@3c ₰ ℔.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white at $2 25, and Eastern $1 75 ₰ bbl.

RICE—Sales of choice Carolina, 8¾c.; prime, 8c.; good, 7½c. per ℔.

SUMAC—The market is well supplied; we can report sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₰ ℔.

SALT—The market is well supplied and sales are regularly made by the car load at $1 60@1 70 ₰ bbl for Onondaga. For retail sales, $1 75@2 00.

SEEDS—The demand for small lots of clover seed has improved; we can report sales at 10 cents ₰ bushel. Timothy seed is held at $5@5 50 ₰ bushel. Flaxseed $2 10@2 15 ₰ bushel.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3¼c ₰ ℔.

SAPOLIO—Regular sales at $16 50 ₰ half gross.

STARCH—Regular sales at 6@6½c ₰ bushel.

GRAIN.—Receipts: Oats, 1,468 sacks; rye, 167 sacks; barley, 689 sacks; wheat, 430 sacks; corn, 781 sacks. Sales were reported as follows: No 1 white winter, 1 20, 1 22@1 25; white, 1 25, 1 32@1 40 per bushel. The demand keeps up well, and, compared with previous prices are maintained; sales on track at 65c@66c for car load lots, and 49c@50c from store. Car lots are in active request from distillers, and unofficially, with sales at 65c@67c for mixed to prime yellow; store sales 50c@55c; shelled dull but unchanged. In consequence of the extreme rates were 80@85c, first grades and store. Barley—nothing doing of consequence; we continue to quote nominally at 90@95c ₰ bush.

FLOUR—Receipts 881 bbls. The market is firm and unchanged, and we quote as follows: White wheat, fancy brands, at $7 10 in barrels, $6 85 in sacks; white winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; Davton, Ohio, brands $7 00, in barrels, $6 75 in sacks; Minnesota, for patents, $7 00@7 25 in barrels, $6 75 in sacks. Mill rates: National, (white wheat in barrels $7 50; in sacks $7 20; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 65; Fairmont Glory, in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 20; Palmetto, in barrels, $6 75, in sacks $6 45.

GROCERIES.—A fair trade is reported by leading houses, with an ample stock held to meet all demands. We quote as follows:

New Orleans Sugars—Choice 11¾c; prime 11¼c; good to fair 10¾c; Porto Rico—choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10½c. Demerara—Boxes, white, 13¾c. Refined—Hards 15c; A 14¾c; B 14¾c; extra C 14c, and yellow 13¾c.

Syrups—H and E 50c; white prime 75c; silver drip 65c; golden do 60c; sugar-drip do 55c; baker's do 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19¼c; prime 18¼c; good 16¾@17c; fair 15¼@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

TEAS—Fancy young Hyson $1 35; good do $1 20; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 1 10; fair 90@$1 00; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@ 80c; Gunpowder, $1 40@1 50; Japan, $1 40@1 50.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 30c. Cassia 60c.

RAGS—The market has undergone no change; we can report sales in a regular way at 4@4½c ₰ ℔.

RUSSIA—Sales made in a regular way at 15@16c ₰ ℔.

HOMINY—The market contains a good supply. We are noted sales of pearl at $6 25; common $5 25@5 50 ₰ bbl.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, two hoops, $2 25; three hoops, $2 75; 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

WHISKY—We note sales of Kentucky Willows at 93@96c ₰ ℔.

Whisky—Highwines 95c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 08; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ₰ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₰ gallon, as to age.

MILL FEED—Dull with a large stock in the market. The receipts were sales of middlings in car load lots, at $1 40@1 50 ₰ cwt.; no change in other descriptions.

LARD OIL—In good supply, with sales at the following: No. 1 $1 12; No. 2 $0 85@90c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter, strained $1 13 ₰ gallon.

POULTRY—Market rather dull. We quote dressed chickens 12c@13c; chickens 11c in a regular way at 8c@9c; ducks 9c@10c; turkeys 11c@12c ₰ ℔.

POTATOES—The stock is very light and prices have an upward tendency. We are noted sales at 1 20@1 25 ₰ bush; "Jersey sweets" $4 50 ₰ bush.

CIDER—There was a stronger demand for good cider, though prices are still weak, with sales at $5, 7 48 ₰ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We quote Pennsylvania at $5 75@6; Philadelphia $5 75.

CRUDE—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ₰ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₰ barrel.

CARBON OIL—Prices are weak, with sales standard brands, in new barrels, at 20c in a jobbing way, and 21¾c ₰ gallon in small lots.

DRIED FRUITS—Bright new peaches are most asked for. We note reported sales as follows: halves 11@12c; quarters 8@9c. Apples dull. The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally at 6@7c ₰ ℔.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts since our last were 21 head. Sales made at 7¼@8c ₰ ℔.

HIDES—Green salted (al weights) 10½@11c; green trimmed, as to cut and other defects, 9@9½c; cured kip 15@ 16; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22.

FURS—Market for raw furs is active. Muskrats 40@ 45c; currants 15@c; layer raisins $3 50 ₰ box; Valencia raisins 16@ 20.

HAY—The market was steady but not very active; prices have undergone no change; sales were reported of the week at from $16 00@18 00 ₰ ton; baled sold at $14, 16@17 00 ₰ ton.

PEANUTS—The market cont ins a fair supply, with good demand, prices ranging from 4 to 6c for new Tennessee.

EGGS—Good fresh eggs are in limited supply, with sales at 31c@32c ₰ dozen; picked 24@25c ₰ dozen.

TALLOW—City rendered 8½@8¾c ₰ ℔.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was a dull one. Buyers appear to have absented themselves, whilst those on hand declined to pay the rates that were current the day previous. Buyers became very conservative all at once, and the result was there was nothing done worthy of notice.

Dullness was the ruling feature of the market. The rates were altogether nominal, as follows: Spot, 10¾@10¾c; January to July, 10¼c; R. O., first six months, 11¼@11½c; seller's option, all year, 9½c; B. O., all year, 13½.

REFINED

The following are the current rates, viz: Spot 25c; January S. O. 23c; February 23¼ March 24c; April 24½c; January 24½c; R. O. first six months 26¾c.

COOPERAGE.

OIL BARRELS—Market very dull and prices unchanged. City mason shipping are all $2 70 each.

The Titusville *Courier* of the 10th says: The market was excited to-day, and an irregular advance of from 5 to 15c over Saturday's prices was effected upon lower creek. Sales 1,000 barrels on upper creek at 23 for; 1,000 barrels on upper creek at 23¼; 1,000 barrels on upper creek at $8 40; 1,000 barrels on lower creek at $8 70; 1,000 barrels on lower creek at 23 65; 1,000 barrels on lower creek at $3 65; 1,500 barrels, buyers 1st at 24 25; 1,000 barrels, buyer three months at 24; 5,000 barrels, buyer three months, at 24; 3,000 H. G., at $3 90; 1,000 barrels Oil City at 24 15.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Closing 9.—The advance on the creek has created stronger views here, and prices have been advanced; the demand is very moderate, however; crude in bulk 13c, without sales reported. Refined sells at 24¾c for spot delivery. With sales of 1,000 bbls January at 24½ and March; resale contracts at 24½c. Philadelphia delivery: prices were stronger and market quiet; refined, spot, 23¾c.

SHAMBURG, January 10.—Market quiet but strong at $3 40; road $3 15@3 25.

OIL CITY, January 10.—The market is less strained this morning though the asking prices are from $3 75 @3 90 for tank oil. On lower road buyers seem to have supplied themselves for the present, and are not bidding. Oil City delivered $3 75@3 90 and $4 10 for 46 gravity.

ROUSEVILLE, January 10.—Market quiet and firm at $4@4 10.

TITUSVILLE, January 10.—Market quiet and strong at $3 45@3 50 upper road.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 10.—Market firm and quiet; offering $3 80@3 85; holding all the way to $4.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Market strong; crude 21¼c; pale light straw 25¾c; straw yellow 26¼c and large inquiry for futures and no sellers, under report of decreasing production. We quote futures for February 23½@; March 24½@; May 25½@.

TITUSVILLE, January 10.—The *Courier* reports the market to-day on the upper road unchanged, at 23@3 50, and but little doing on lower road. Futures sellers first six months 1871, 1,000 bbls; for immediate delivery a few thousand barrels very scarce at $3 80@3 85. The market closed dull and a shade weaker.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TIDIOUTE, January 10.—Market firm and very active, with strong inquiry at $3 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 10.—Market quiet; oil offering at $3 85; buyers scarce. No sales reported.

PLEASANTVILLE, January 10.—Market quiet but firm at $3 10.

ROUSEVILLE, January 10.—Market firm; offering $3 90@3 95 for regardless; but little inquiry for sales.

NEW YORK, January 10, 3 P. M.—Crude firm at 13c; sales of 500 bbls at 13c; crude in bbls unchanged. Refined is quiet and firm at 24¾c; no spot sales reported; line of 500 bbls January, February and March reported at 24¾c.

OIL CITY, January 10.—Market quiet and nominal at 23 65@3 70; lower crease all round, with moderate inquiry.

TITUSVILLE, January 10.—Market very firm at $3 55@3 60.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 5:50 P. M.—Crude 13¼c. Refined quiet and firm at 24¼c; no spot sales reported; line of 500 bbls January, February and March reported at 24¾c.

OIL CITY, January 10.—Market quiet and nominal at 23 65@3 70; lower crease all round, with moderate inquiry.

TITUSVILLE, January 10.—Market very firm at $3 55@3 60.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 5:50 P. M.—Crude 13¼c. Refined quiet and firm at 24¼c; no spot sales reported; line of 500 bbls January, February and March reported at 24¾c.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. Pa. R. R. and Pa. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, Pa., January 9, 1871.

Wormser, Myers & Co. 190 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

January 9.—There has been no change in the market. The rates will remain at 9c per bushel for Ohio river, and 12c. for Pittsburg. The demand keeps good and is supplied at 14c. for Ohio River, 16c. for Pittsburgh, and 18c. for cannel, delivered to consumers.

Pork Packing—Six Principal Points.

Places.	Estimated. Packed for the season to date.	additional.	1869–70.
Chicago	560,536	18,000	878,787
Cincinnati	264,171	65,000	291,340
Louisville	236,000	...	180,449
Milwaukee	113,000	80,000	107,000
St. Louis	201,000	75,000	206,212
Indianapolis	81,669	18,000	43,222
Totals	1,514,661	538,000	1,291,550

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 10.—Flour—Extra spring unchanged at 6 25. Wheat active and advanced 2c; No 2 spring $1 25@1 26; No 1 do $1 27@1 28; rejected and declined. Rye—No 1 firm at 72c. Barley—No 2 fall and spring more active at 81@82c. Dressed hogs 12½c higher at $7 12½.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Hobaita	January 11	Hamburg.
Britannia	January 14	Liverpool.
Algeria	January 11	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	January 11	Liverpool.
Calabria	January 12	Liverpool.
Australia	January 14	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	January 18	Liverpool.
Manhattan	January 18	Liverpool.
Siberia	January 18	Liverpool.
Aleppo	January 19	Liverpool.
India	January 21	Liverpool.
Minnesota	January 25	Liverpool.
Iowa	January 25	Liverpool.
Cuba	January 25	Liverpool.
Aleppo	January 26	Liverpool.
Wyoming	January 28	Liverpool.
Washington	January 28	France.
Russia	February 1	Liverpool.
Idaho	February 1	Liverpool.
Batavia	February 2	Liverpool.
Columbia	February 2	Glasgow.
Tyrian	February 4	Liverpool.
Nevada	February 8	Liverpool.
Europa	February 11	Glasgow.
Colorado	February 16	Liverpool.

RIVER NEWS.

THE weather has moderated very materially. The prospect yesterday was favorable for rain or snow. The impression is becoming general that navigation will soon be resumed. It will take time, however, to decide the question.

CAPT. VINCENT SHINKLE was elected President of the City Council of Covington, Ky.

CAPT. W. JOE. ROSS was a successful candidate for Council from the Third ward of Maysville, Ky.

THE Charmer relieved the Messenger at Scuttletown, and both went into Green river.

CAPTAIN W. F. FULLER has recovered from his late accident on the Dumont.

CAPT. R. B. ROBSON, of the towboat Lion, arrived home on Monday evening. His boat lies in a safe harbor at Middleport, Ohio.

THE Ohio River Salt Company re-elected their old officers, viz.: Hon. V. B. Horton, President; Hon. McQuigg, Secretary, and A. D. Brown, Treasurer.

THE following steamers are at the landing and will continue to be found there until we have to break up, viz: Elector, Juniata, Argosy, St. Charles, Glencoe, May Lowry and Texas Belle.

THIRTY STEP.—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The tug Nellie, N. J. & P. G. Bigley, owners, claims $16,000 for assisting in saving the John Kyle. The tug Fern wants $15,000 and the Admiral $10,000, for helping at the same.

THE trestling to be used in putting up a span of the railroad bridge at Bellaire, across the Ohio, was swept off by the ice a few nights since, leaving not a timber to mark the spot where it stood.

AT Mobile, on Monday, 9d inst., the following steamers arrived from the Alabama river, with cotton: J. G. Blackford, 421 bales; Leo, 55 bales; Mary Swan, 450 bales; Nyanza, 465 bales; Osceola, 197 bales; Hale, 694 bales; Cherokee, 1,533 bales.

The Maysville *Bulletin* says: The towboat Leslie Combs is lying high and dry at Beasley's Bar, and in an critical condition. The ferry boat Gleaner is high and dry at the mouth of Fish Gut creek, and will have to wait for a rise in the river.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—The towboat Shark, aground at Liberty Bar, has sunk, owing to the sand washing under her. She was owned by the Barge Company; value $40,000, and insured in Pittsburgh and Continental offices for $20,000. The wrecking boat Aid may go to her assistance.

ST. LOUIS, January 9, 1871.

WM. CLANEY:—*Coal Exchange Committee:*

New organization of Chamber Commerce cannot send Committee to Washington, D. C., but have instructed our Senators and Representatives to assist your Committee all they can.

GEO. H. MORGAN,
Secretary Chamber Commerce.

THE Louisville *Commercial* of Saturday says: Capt. McElherron will make an effort to-day to get the Bowen's ways and Buckeye of the rocks, while the latter is floating, and if successful will get her off without much difficulty.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The Captain of the towboat Coal City came down on the Island yesterday. Her barges are all right.

THE towboat Eagle, of Wheeling, now laid up at Madison, arrived here yesterday from Pittsburgh with two siphon pumps. He leaves here for Madison to-day and expects to raise the sunken coal barges.

LOUISVILLE, January 8.—River without change, with two feet water in the shute on Rock Island and four feet in the canal. Cloudy, with a north wind, and the mercury down to twenty-three degrees. No arrivals. The W. J. Gay and Fleetwood left here pulling at the barge Hawkeye, aground opposite the City, last evening and could, but would not, unable to pull it off, and it will have to remain until the river rises.

CINCINNATI.—A meeting of the Underwriters was held at the office of the Burnet Insurance Company to devise measures to lessen the hazard on the steamers of the Ohio river. At present, the boats are insured they are all in danger of being swept away in one general conflagration. Should a "freeze" come now with the present low water, they would be in a precarious position. Steamboatmen and merchants are equally interested in the action of the Underwriters in this matter.

THE Louisville *Commercial* says: Of the work of the Louisville and Portland Canal, Major Merrill reports 92 steamers, having an aggregate tonnage of 27,926.76 tons, 186 pilots, and 194 engineers licensed. Local Inspectors at Louisville, 30 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 13,092.21 tons, and 148 pilots and 134 engineers licensed.

Local Inspectors at Nashville, 36 steamers, having an aggregate tonnage of 5,053.46 tons, and 76 pilots and 72 engineers licensed.

JUST SO.—A gentleman in New York wrote to the Revenue Department at Washington, the other day, for information. The question was, whether the vessels running from Fulton ferry, New York, to Brooklyn were "ferry boats." If so, they were not obliged to have the number of their license "conspicuously exhibited," because they cross a *navigable stream*, they are not ferry boats.

In view of this reply, any sailor who has no landlubber's science whatever about him, "wants to know," you know, how any ferry boat could cross a stream if it wasn't "navigable."

EVANSVILLE, January 8.—Cloudy till noon; since clear and cold, and unchangely cold. Mercury from 20 to 24 degrees, now 22 degrees. High wind all day from the north filling the air with dust; now gone down. Ice over Indian Bayou four inches thick, but much ice running, but it is gradually making out into the Ohio, obstructing the channel. The West Wind and Fayette went into Green river last night, apprehending the Ohio would close. The Fayette will continue her trips as long as the river is open. No movements of boats to-day. The Evansville arrived from Bowling Green with a full trip.

CAIRO, January 8.—The Fanny Brandeis brought 360 bales cotton for reshipment East, per rail, and reported light, having engagements for way business. The Molhe River brought 1,000 bales cotton to Albany, 22 bbls sugar for Louisville; 180 bbls sugar, 250 bbls molasses, for Paducah; 200 empty flour barrels, 250 beer kegs, 40 casks wine, for Cincinnati; 200 empty barrels, for Smithland; 100 bbls molasses for Bridgeport; 100 bbls sugar, 640 bbls molasses, 50 half bbls molasses, for Pittsburgh. The Ebert proceeded up the Ohio, with 1,000 bbls flour transferred through from Evansville after nearly three days struggle with the ice, which has now entirely ceased moving, but is exceedingly heavy at all narrow places.

THE Evansville *Journal*, of Saturday, says: Report of marine business transacted in the United District of Evansville, Indiana, Philip Hornbrook, Collector, for week ending December 31, 1870:

Vessels enrolled during the year

	Tons.	Total.
54 steam vessels	10,371.75	
1 barge	307.47	
		10,679.12

Vessels licensed during the year ending December 31, 1870:

61 steam vessels	10,821.85	
1 barge	406.09	
		11,227.87

Steam vessels inspected during the year ending December 31, 1870:

25 passenger and freight vessels	3,550.90	
6 towing boats	288.66	
		3,839.56

Vessels sunk, burnt, destroyed and broken up during the year ending December 31, 1870:

2 steam vessels	2,112.91	
Number 27 vessels owned and enrolled in the district of Evansville on 31st of December, 1870:		
41 steam vessels	6,996.79	
2 barges	406.09	
		7,402.81

Line of steamboats docked at Carondelet Marine Railway during 1870: Porter, Fenton, Bostona, Belle St. Louis, Submarine No. 13, Union (ferry), Viola Belle, Rob Roy, St. Luke, Emilie Labarge, Silver Bow, Olive Branch, Adam Jacobs, R. W. Turpin, D. W. Hewitt, Milwaukee (gunboat), Keithsburg, Pemiston, Muscatine, Ella Horn, Belleville (ferry), Columbia, Pantine, Brandies, Julia, P. T. Miller (ferry), Alice, Kate Kinney, Belle Memphis, Colorado, Cornelia, Great Republic, Sam Packet, Bostona, Lee Robinson, City of Alton, W. J. Lewis, M. J. Wicks, Chas. Morgan, Ben Campbell, Swan, Gladiator, Big Beany, Friendship, Nick Longworth, Alma (tug), Mary McDonald, Commonwealth, Little Jim, Reese, Joe Johnson, Tom Rees, Memphis, Savannah, Lake Superior, New Boston, America (ferry), Minnesota, Marble City, Robb, City of Cairo, and North Missouri.

Built—Susie Silver, Rooster, Henry Ames, lengthened and had a new boiler put on her; the Grand was also lengthened and had a new bow put on her. The Rob Roy was taken out and a new stern was constructed for her.

Barges—P. G. Howlett, Ruth, Susie, Virginia, West, Gu. R. Allen, Inspector, Cara, Mary Belle, Jr., Jr. pull it off, and it will have to remain until the river rises.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

PROVISIONS.

A & D H Chambers, 9 casks b lead. Arbuckles & Co, 26 bags coffee. J H Lippincott, 27 pkgs groceries. William Cooper & Co, 37 boxes coffee, 1 bx mdse. Dalzell, Brunton & Bro, 25 pkgs groceries. John Dunlap, 15 bxs tin, 50 pigs tin. D Dilworth, H & C, 30 bags coffee, 5 do sugar. Harrison & E, 4 bxs drugs. J A Kelly, 10 do do. Lea & Co, 5 bxs glassware. Wm. Lang & Co, 150 bags coffee, 50 bxs c goods. Atwell, Lee & Co, 10 bxs soap, 19 bags coffee. S H Baird & Co, 50 bxs soap. Wm. Lang & Co, 5 bbls lard. Kirkpatrick & Co, 25 bags coffee. Knox & Orr, 12 bbls sugar. Kramer, P & Co, 5 bags coffee. Dilworth, H & C, 10 tons pig iron. R McCullough, 27 bxs clay. McElroy, D & Co, 1 bx mdse. Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, 1 pkg machinery. H Rea, jr, 30 buckets mineo meal. Hinchman & Co, 1 bx mdse. S H Spencer & Co, 1 bx mdse. Bailey, P & Co, 1 bag hardware. Carr, Mott & Co, 1 box dry goods. Fulton, H & Co, 10 pkgs mdse. Wm Flaccus & Son, 3 bnds sugar. W M Gormly, 52 bbls do. Hultzman & Co, 1 bx mdse. Wm Lang & Co, 2 bbls lard. Jones, Schoyer & Co, 1 bx mdse. Head & M, 1 pkg groceries. T C Jenkins & Bro, 9 bags coffee. Hall & Kirkpatrick & Co, 82 bags coffee. Knox & Orr, 12 bbls sugar. Kramer, P & Co, 5 bags coffee. Dilworth, H & C, 10 tons pig iron. R McCullough, 27 bxs clay. McElroy, D & Co, 1 bx mdse. Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, 1 pkg machinery. H Rea, jr, 30 buckets mineo meal. Hinchman & Co, 1 bx mdse. S H Spencer & Co, 1 bx mdse. Bailey, P & Co, 1 bag hardware. Carr, Mott & Co, 1 box dry goods. Fulton, H & Co, 10 pkgs mdse. Wm Flaccus & Son, 3 bnds sugar. W M Gormly, 52 bbls do. Hultzman & Co, 1 bx mdse

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Property for Sale—Lock Box 3746, Postoffice.
Dissolution of Copartnership—R. Wolff, Jr. & Co.
Dissolution of Copartnership—Union Glass Co.
Bargains, Bargains—Morgenstern & Co.
Stores for Rent—K. 28 Ward's Block.
Turnips for Sale—McHane & Anger.
Canvasser Wanted—Wm. Gray & Co.
Dwelling for Rent—G. W. McCallum.
Bookkeeper Wanted—Box 1, Commercial office.
Situation Wanted—J. M., Box 2911, Steubenville, O.
Boarding Wanted—O. C. Hemphill, Commercial office.
Mortgages Wanted—W. N. Howard.
The Pilgrim.
Open House—The Streets of New York.
Tremble's Varieties—Theater.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Stocked Crackers—Marvin's.
Ready-Made Garments—Gray & Logan.
Roast Coffee Reduced—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
New 7.30 Gold Loan—Jay Cooke & Co.
Indemnity for Theft—Mercantile Library Association.
Cream Ale—Pier, Donnals & Co.
Stockholders' Meeting—Artisans' Insurance Company.
Cracker Meal—91 and 93 Liberty street.
Portable Saw Mills—Gazzam & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. R. Petty.
Hemstead Lots for Sale—Mellon Bros.
The Galaxy—Sheldon & Company.
Headdance for Sale—A. M. Eakins.
Trees, Trees—J. R. & A. Murdoch.
Home-Stomach Bitters—R. H. Roberts.
House and Lot Wanted—E. R. Commercial office.
Dividend—Allegheny Bridge Company.
Patent Friction Grease—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Brother's Preserves—Ketchum.
Bridal Sets—Bailey & Co.
Shakers—R. Haines & Sons.
Swayne's Family Medicines—McClarran & McKennan.

STATE NEWS.

There were 226 deaths in Philadelphia last week.

The Philadelphia *Morning Post* is now the property of a stock company. It appeared on Monday in a new dress.

St. Joseph's (Catholic) fair in New Brigton has thus far been a great success. Father Bigham has had chief charge, and added much to the interest.

Frazier, Metzger & Co., of the Brighton paper mill, presented each of their employees a fine turkey on Christmas eve. Not to be outdone, the workmen presented to Mr. Morton McMichael, for a fine diamond ring and gold pen with jewelled holder.

And now Greenville, Mercer county, has a new paper—the *Advance*. It is independent politically, battling in the interests of all the people. Its mechanical appearance is very good, the selection judicious, and the showing of local matter good.

Berks county has 29,915 taxables, and a personal property valuation of $6,076,710.

There is in Easton a blind man who is said to be a skilful billiard player.

There are in Schuylkill county ninety-eight practicing physicians.

There were 385 deaths in Harrisburg last year.

John Gilpin—for he undoubtedly figures in poetry by Cowper, but another of the same name from Albany, N. Y.—performed a remarkable feat at Titusville Saturday evening. A number of oil dealers were practicing with a ten-pound dumb-bell, trying who could raise it oftenest; Gilpin, spectator from the shoulder. Several small bets were made, and finally a gentleman offered a wager that he could find a man who could raise the dumb-bell 2,000 times without stopping. A bet was finally made on 2,500, and Gilpin stepped forward. He is a middle-aged, muscular looking man, and, after removing off his superfluous clothing, easily performed the feat; but on attempting to increase the number to 2,600, failed at 2,980.

The Union Mills (Erie county) Times says: Mr. M. J. Baker, of Union township, reported to us last Friday a case of punishment in school, which for barbarity exceeds anything we have heard of for a long time. It appears that the Directors hired one Wm. Wallace, of Liberty Center, Ohio, to teach school in Thompson school house; that he has been teaching ten weeks; that one day last week he took occasion to punish Warren Baker, aged twelve years; at first he struck and kneeked him down; he then took a large stick, and commenced to inflict severe stripes about his head and shoulders; finally he took a large knife out of his pocket, and striking him with the handle, inflicting wounds upon his head that caused the blood to flow freely. The mother of the boy's could no longer sit still and witness this treatment, and he came to his aid, when Wallace raised a stick of wood and struck her to the floor and as he ran for the door Wallace threw the stick and struck him on the head. He then renewed his attack on the smaller boy, and sent one round and a bench red, with which he lashed him until the blood spirted at every stroke. The school then took up an alarm that Wallace left the house and went over to Mr. Carle's, and reported what he had done. He obtained a horse under the pretext of going to Union and giving himself up; but instead of doing so he left the country and is not to be found. Baker's father, or the boy, came to town and put the authorities on his track. He certainly ought to be arrested, and severe punishment meted out to the fiendish villain.

Mr. John Diehl, one of the oldest citizens of Allentown, died suddenly on Friday from paralysis.

The First National Bank of Bethlehem is about to apply for an increase of capital, to the extent of $350,000 additional.

An engineer ran a locomotive, a few days ago, from Girard to Erie, a distance of fifteen and a half miles, in sixteen minutes.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: Isaac McHose, father of Samuel McHose of this city, built the first successful anthracite furnace at Catasauqua, under the direction of David Thomas. Samuel McHose assisted in its construction, and since then he has carried on the business himself and has probably built more furnaces than any other man in the United States. He built the four stacks of the Allentown Iron Company, three at the Lehigh Valley Iron Works, four at the Thomas, two at the Roberts, the stone work of the Lehigh Furnace, four stacks of the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, the Swedes Furnace below Norristown, the Boonton, N. J., and Longstreth furnaces, and also the furnaces away down four miles below Richmond. Mr. McHose also received the contract for building the furnaces of Selfert, McMannis & Co., at Reading, but having too much other work on hand at the time he transferred the contract to another party.

MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOATS.

Great Scarcity of Coal and Fuel of Every Kind—Embarrassments to Trade.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, January 7.]

The steamboat interest has lately been laboring, and, as long as the present condition of affairs continues, will labor under unusual embarrassments. Although on the coast and tributary streams an accumulation of products, cotton especially, is awaiting transportation to market, scarcity of fuel and consequent high prices render it impossible for boats to reap the advantages which otherwise they would derive from the demand for their services. The decrease of tonnage, resulting from the destructive fire on Sunday last, has, of course, diminished the demand for fuel, but it is so scarce and difficult to procure that an irregularity is caused equivalent to a partial suspension of navigation. Coal, which was to be had a few weeks ago at sixty-five cents per bushel, now costs one dollar and seventy-five cents, and wood is proportionately dear. Worse yet, an entire failure of the supply for navigation is imminent every day. Delays in departure and tardy movement when under way are inevitable under such circumstances. The coast trade is most embarrassed, but the tributary trade is likewise suffering. Fuel for the Natchez, which, a few weeks ago, cost less than $2,000 for a round trip, as high as Vicksburg, now costs $4,000. It is the same with the upward, which runs to above Milliken's Bend, and with all the upper coast boats.

There is some coal still at Natchez and Vicksburg, but neither coal nor wood at way points, and sufficient of either or both has to be taken at this port to work through to Natchez, which increases the tonnage of boats for outward freight. The prosperity of the business on the tributaries is in like manner affected, though not in an equal degree. The Cumberland troubles on these rivers appears to arise from the illeasance of freedmen during the holidays, when everything, as well as every other kind of labor is suspended.

Boats in all the trades are complaining of a scarcity of freights. With the low prices of cotton and sugar ruling this season that scarcity is inevitable, because neither planter, nor freedman can consume as much in seasons of low prices as they do in seasons of high prices. And here, in is an admonition to the people of the city against aiding or countenancing railroad monopolies or any scheme by which the agricultural may be plundered for as the country is prosperous and wealthy, the city is prosperous and wealthy, and, as the country is impoverished, whether by wholesale plunder or low prices of produce, the city is impoverished. It would appear that the experience of this year should be a warning to the steamboat interest not to allow themselves to be caught another season entirely dependent upon the coal extortioners of Pennsylvania.

The Late Eclipse.

Popular observation of the eclipse was general in London, and elsewhere in England. One exception: One feature of the eclipse was very interesting. The sun's face showed many small and seemingly very dark spots. As the moon, passing onwards, disclosed these one after another, the following succession of phenomena was presented: First it seemed as though a lunar mountain was being upreared by some gigantic subluniarian force. As this seeming mountain grew to its full height one could recognize in it a distinctly marked difference of darkness as compared with the moon, and a somewhat ruddy aspect. It was indeed almost possible to pursuade oneself that the seeming mountain was of the nature of those red remembrances which during the total eclipse seem to surround the moon "as garnets round a brooch of jet." Then the moon would detach itself from this appendage, and it was very noteworthy how plainly the moon's onward motion could could be recognized while the small spot was still close by; but as the moon's distance gradually increased, the spot which had appeared a few moments before to be travelling forward from the moon's edge seemed to come to rest—at least, its gradual increase of distance from the moon could no longer be recognized.

Until the end of the eclipse, which occurred at about eighteen minutes to two, the sun, though occasionally clouded over, continued to be for the most part very satisfactorily visible.

The wonders accomplished by perseverance, even in the face of the greatest obstacles, appear in the case of two sons of a wealthy American gentleman, both dumb, and one deaf also, who were sent to Europe for education, and succeeded wonderfully. The elder passed through the rigid and extended scholastic curriculum of Heidelberg, acquiring ease and elegance in German and French, and a perfect understanding of Greek, Latin and Hebrew, graduating him to pass an oral examination in those tongues with marked ability, and to receive, at the age of 28, the unusual honor of Doctor of Philosophy, in addition to the usual degree of Master of Arts. The younger brother, though deprived of speech and hearing, has also achieved an equally remarkable success, and is now engaged in painting the ruins of the Alhambra.

CITY MATTERS.

BRICKLAYERS NATIONAL UNION.

Annual Convention—Second Day.

The delegates to the National Convention of the Bricklayers' Union assembled at 9 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by the President.

After the approval of the minutes, the credentials of B. F. Swayne, delegate from Union No. 3, of Pennsylvania, were presented and received, and Mr. Swayne took his seat.

Mr. Moore, of No. 28, New York, applied for the admission of that Union into the National Union, without the payment of the initiation fee. The application was discussed at some length and was finally refused by a vote of twenty-seven to six.

Mr. Colfax, of No. 11, New York, was extended the courtesy of a seat to representatives from Nos. 2 and 4. Agreed to.

The standing committees were then announced, after which the annual report of the President was read and received.

The Union then adjourned until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The convention assembled at two o'clock and was called to order by the chairman.

The first business in order was the reading of the report of the Secretary. The report was a lengthy document, giving in detail the operations of the several Unions during the year.

The report was received and referred to a committee.

The report of the Treasurer, which, owing to the fact that he had not time to prepare it, was made verbally, and he submitted the books in lieu thereof.

The report was received and referred to the Auditing Committee.

The next business in order was the election of officers, and the Convention went into nominations for the several officers.

The next business in order was the reading of bills and communications, which were received and referred to the Committee on the General Good of the Union.

Next in order was the reading of reports of local Unions.

A petition asking that the next annual Convention be held in the interior of New York was read and referred to the Committee on General Good.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1871.

	7:23 A. M.	4:25 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer	30.40	30.13	30.12
Change since last report	.16	.27	.01
Thermometer	17°	29°	20°
Change in last 24 hours	6°	19°	20°
Direction of wind	S.	S.	S.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour			
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot			
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, approximately	B	B	A
Rainfall since last report—inches and hundredths			
State of weather	Snow.	Cldy.	Cldy.

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given, decrease being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, storm or gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.

Presentation to John Barton, Esq.—A Compliment to a Faithful Public Servant.

A number of the personal friends of John Barton, Esq., visited the residence of that gentleman at Shady Side, last evening, for the purpose of presenting him with a magnificent set of silver, in testimony of their appreciation of his services while a member of the Common Council during the past two years. About sixty gentlemen were present, representatives of the legal profession and City Councils predominating. After an hour or two had been spent in the parlors in pleasant conversation, the company was invited to the dining room, where an elegant repast was served, to which full justice was done. Upon the removal of the cloth Judge Kirkpatrick was called to the chair and Major A. M. Brown arose, and in a few well chosen remarks, presented to Mr. Barton the set of silver. The service was inscribed as follows: Upon the salver: "Presented to John Barton, Esq., by his friends and members of the City Councils, as an expression of their appreciation of his public acts and character while a member of Common Council." The various pieces bore the following inscriptions: "Barton's Ordinance," "Semper Fidelis," "Public Moneys for Public Uses," "Unexpended Balance," "Reduced Taxation," etc.

Upon the conclusion of Major Brown's remarks, Mr. Barton arose and spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The principal of the High School reported during the month ending with December 23d, 1870, the school was in session 16 days. The attendance was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From the High School	52	50	102
From the Normal School	0	4	4
From other schools	51	6	57
	104	10	114

RECAPITULATION.

Shows the attendance in all departments:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
High School	99	100	199
Normal School	1	50	51
Colored School	51	6	57
Totals	151	156	307

The number of pupils studying German has been 75—males 29 and females 46.

On account of the continued ill health of Professor Robert Johnson, the Principal offered his resignation.

The report was accepted and approved, and Mr. Johnson's resignation accepted and filed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Cuddy, from the Finance Committee, presented the following report:

Your committee beg leave to report the Treasurer's account as follows:

Amount overdrawn, June 1870	$ 1,006 51
Warrants paid to January 10, 1871	156,948 82
Warrants issued, but not presented	2,742 73
Total	$160,598 06
Total receipts since June, 1870	154,112 47
Deficit	$ 6,485 59

Your committee recommend that the claims for exonerations presented at the last general meeting of the Board be allowed. The report was accepted and approved.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

Mr. Nobbs, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, offered the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee report having acted on the several applications for teachers referred to them with power to act, viz: Miss Hall, assistant teacher of primary grade, salary being allowed from November 1, 1870; Highland District, one teacher of primary grade, colored, at the same salary as that of primary grade, authorized from January 1, 1871. The report was accepted and approved.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Mr. Chadwick presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Evening Schools would respectfully report that application has been made for Evening Schools in the several subdistricts, on the basis adopted by this Board, viz.: Duquesne, $231.36; Soho, $294.24; Birmingham, $294.24; North, $250; Forbes, $466.15; Franklin, $295; Robinson, $294; Sandusky, $294; Northern, $294; Fifth, $294; Springfield, $213.66; Minersville, $122.30; Oakland, $250; Lawrence, $150; Howard, $173.42; Washington, $147.12; Coffin, $101.34; Fifteenth, $147.12. In the Mount Albion, Liberty and Lincoln subdistricts no schools were established. The latter district has not yet reported the attendance for the month of December. The report was accepted and approved.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CITY TREASURER.

Mr. Nobbs presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Finance was referred the accounts of the City Treasurer, for examination, would respectfully report: That the five subdistricts having failed to report, the accounts were referred to them. With this will be found a statement of the net amount of "Ward School taxes" in said subdistricts, for the year 1870, as returned to your Treasurer and amounts due or overpaid as will appear. As the City Schools have been paid over in aggregate amounts without particularizing the wards we will not be able to present a statement of that account until the collectors returned from all the districts have been acted on.

	Net Amt'.	Amt'. paid	Balance	Over-
	Taxes.	to date.	due.	paid.
Duquesne	$2,816 23	$2,819 69		$ 3 46
O'Hara	9,752 60	9,810 60	58 00	
Midland	5,699 18	5,699 18		
Lawrence	2,865 57	2,896 38		30 11
Minersville	1,564 28	1,564 73	45c.	

The report was accepted and filed and the Committee continued.

Mr. Chadwick moved that the exonerations reported from the Twenty-first ward be allowed. Carried.

Mr. Harrison asked that the exonerations in the Thirtieth ward be allowed. Agreed to.

FROM THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Craig, from the Visiting Committee, made a verbal report, setting forth that the school buildings and grounds were observable in our city schools, especially so in the musical and drawing, and in the mute school. The report was approved.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. JOHNSON.

Mr. Craig offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Prof. Robert Johnson, Professor of Mathematics and Science in the Central High School, this Board feels bound to recognize the skill, energy and fidelity with which Prof. Johnson has always discharged the duties assigned him, and that we earnestly hope that returning health may restore to the Board and to the country at large his labors in this department, for which he is so well qualified by experience and practice.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hartman moved that the Board advertise for the appointment of a successor to the resignation of Prof. Johnson. Carried.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Harrison moved that the City Superintendent be instructed to procure the loan of the Journals of the *Journal*, to complete the volumes in the High School Library. Carried.

Mr. Harrison moved that the salary of Prof. Johnson be continued up to the time of the election of a successor. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Hartman, the Secretary was authorized to pay all the bills on the desk when properly indorsed.

Mr. Hartman called attention to the resolution adopted at the last meeting, authorizing the Secretary to withhold the salaries of all teachers until they presented a report setting forth that they were using none other than the text books adopted by the Central Board. He moved that the Principals of each school be instructed to certify to the Secretary that no books, other than those adopted by the Board are being used in their respective schools, before warrants are drawn. Carried.

On motion a large number of exonerations were allowed.

The Visiting Committee for the present month consists of Messrs. Lanthan, Anderson and Hunnell.

On motion adjourned.

James McAuley, Esq.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Iron City National Bank, called yesterday, (January 10,) for the purpose, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove from amongst us our late President and esteemed friend, James McAuley, Esq., after a life full of usefulness and good will to men; and whereas, we are now assembled as stockholders at the annual election of the Bank over which he so faithfully presided. Therefore

Resolved, That we express the belief of the community in which the deceased lived, that Mr. McAuley was one of our best men, and always discharged his duties ably, honestly and impartially. That his character for integrity in commercial circles, for ability and goodness of heart in social life, and for true Christian benevolence in the broadest sense of the term, will long be remembered by his associates and friends, and referred to as an example eminently worthy of imitation by the good and virtuous who shall succeed him and us.

2. That as corporators of this Bank, we acknowledge our indebtedness to the deceased for the energy, integrity and financial ability through which mainly our prosperity was secured, and has been continued up to the time of his death. We shall always look upon his absence with sorrow and regret, and his pleasant and agreeable memories of his social virtues will linger around the chair he so ably occupied, as long as we may be permitted to survive him.

3. That from his first advent to our city as a boy, to the day of his death, he was a prominent factor in the growth, wealth and prosperity of our community.

4. That we tender to his family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence for their sad bereavement, believing that they will be consoled by the Christian resignation of the deceased, and the unfailing hope that his change from time to eternity is to him the beginning of joys hitherto untasted, and of a happiness that is everlasting.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed on the minutes of this bank, and transmitted to his family.

WM. HOLMES, Chairman.
EDWD S. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Insurance Elections.

The following insurance elections were omitted in our list yesterday:

ARTISANS, OF PITTSBURGH.—Messrs. Wm. H. Smith, John Moorhead, James H. Parker, John Dunlap, Wm. H. McGee, Wm. Hasbarger, Edward Darr, Leech, Geo. W. Cass, James A. Lowrie, James P. Barr, Malcolm Hay, E. V. McCandless.

ENTERPRISE, OF PITTSBURGH.—Messrs. G. Siedle, Robert Dickson, I. J. Blanchard, W. J. Friday, C. F. Kiefer, Robert Liddell, C. Hussey, Thos. Marshall, Wm. Weyer, Benjamin Schmidt, Edwin Miles, M. S. Kane, J. H. Ainslutz.

IRON CITY, OF PITTSBURGH.—Messrs. Simon Drum, S. H. Nesbitt and Henry Gerwig, for four years; John Benn, for two years, and Frederick Eshleman for one year.

FEDERAL, OF ALLEGHENY.—Messrs. M. McFarland, S. H. Hartman, Edward Darr, Valentine Baker, Joseph H. Borland, Wm. Schoyer, W. J. Langtitt, W. George Gibson, J. Kohen, Samuel Dyer, Wm. Rosebaugh, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Jr.

BEN FRANKLIN, OF ALLEGHENY.—Messrs. Henry Irwin, George Riddell, Simon Drum, Wm. M. Stewart, Joseph Lautner, D. L. Patterson, Jacob Franz, J. B. Smith, Gottlieb Faas, Jacob Rush, J. S. Slagle, H. Geyer, H. B. Mowry, M. D., Joseph Craig, J. A. Scott.

ALLEGHENY, OF PITTSBURGH.—Messrs. John Irwin, Jr., Thomas J. Hoskinson, Captain Wm. Dean, Harvey Childs, C. G. Hussey, Charles Hays, Robert H. Irwin, R. J. Fahnestock, John H. Dean, who broke the ruling down, Hugh Fleming, Robert J. Anderson, W. M. Gormley, Theo. H. Tack.

CITY, OF PITTSBURGH.—Messrs. Charles Magoun, Henry D. Freyvogle, Robert B. Townsend, John E. Downing, James T. Brady, William Cunningham, James B. Clow, R. J. Gray, John H. Dean, Jr., I. R. Fetterman, Robert J. Anderson, W. M. Gormley, Theo. H. Tack.

"PERFECTION."—Such was the decision given by a lady who for many years has constantly used a Singer Sewing Machine, when asked by a friend about her opinion of various sewing machines. In every case where the Singer is used this is the verdict rendered by every one who may have used one, or has one in use.

It does every kind of sewing and gives every satisfaction. Call into the agency, 20 Sixth street, and examine it. It is just what you want. Straw & Morton, the agents for its sale in this city, are ready to substantiate the claims of the Singer over any other sewing machine.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Monthly Meeting—Report of the City Superintendent, Secretary, High School Principal Finance Committee, Committee on Pencil-ers and Stationers, and Committee on Evening Schools—The Accounts of the City Treasurer—Committee on Visitation—Miscellaneous Business.

The Central Board of Education held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, in the room of the Board, No. 81 Fourth avenue.

The President, John McSpon, Esq., occupied the Chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Chadwick, Craig, Cuddy, Hamilton, Humbert, Harrison, Hartman, Mays, Mitchell, Nooker-mann, Nobbs and Shaw.

The Secretary read the minutes of the two previous meetings, which were read and approved.

REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

The Secretary then read the following report:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following report on the condition of the public schools for the month of December, 1870:

Days taught	16
Teachers employed	221
Pupils enrolled	9,726
Average attendance of pupils	7,983

This is an increase of 296 on the enrollment, and 76% on the average attendance of the same month of the previous year.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Males enrolled, 683; females, 170; total, 853. Average attendance, males, 458; females, 122; total, 580.

The annual report of this department on the condition of the schools for the past year will be ready for distribution on Thursday of this week. The report was accepted and filed.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN: I would respectfully report that warrants to the amount of $25,866 09, have been drawn since your last regular meeting, as follows: Salaries of teachers and Duquesne sub-district, $761.36; South, $695; Grant, $1,188 85; North, $680; Forbes, $1,551 15; Franklin, $1,010; Ralston, $1,261 15; Moorhead, $1,402 30; O'Hara, $674 62; Springfield, $405; Minersville, $264 23; Oakland, $250; Lawrence, $150; Howard $488 33; Washington $740; Mt. Albion, $195; Highland $500; Liberty, $210; Lincoln, $500; Coffin, $311 54; Peebles, $316 15; High School, $1,475; Colored School $265; mute school, 117; music teachers, $180; City Superintendent and Secretary, $390; rent of High School, $450; rent of room of Board, $125; High School building, $6,200 70; insurance of High School building, $560; contingencies, $105 11. The report was accepted and approved.

REPORT OF HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

Professor Philotus Dean, Principal of the Central High School, presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN: The Principal of the High School reports that during the month ending with December 23d, 1870, the school was in session 16 days. The attendance was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From the High School	52	50	102
From the Normal School	0	4	4
From other schools	51	6	57
	104	10	114

RECAPITULATION

Shows the attendance in all departments:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
High School	99	100	199
Normal School	1	50	51
Colored School	51	6	57
Totals	151	156	317

The number of pupils studying German has been 75—males 29 and females 46.

On account of the continued ill health of Professor Robert Johnson, the Principal offered his resignation.

The report was accepted and approved, and Mr. Johnson's resignation accepted and filed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

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Your committee recommend that the claims for exonerations presented at the last general meeting of the Board be allowed. The report was accepted and approved.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

Mr. Nobbs, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, offered the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee report having acted on the several applications for teachers referred to them with power to act, viz: Miss Hall, assistant teacher of primary grade, salary being allowed from November 1, 1870; Highland District, one teacher of primary grade, colored, at the same salary as that of primary grade, authorized from January 1, 1871. The report was accepted and approved.

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Midland	5,699 18	5,699 18		
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Minersville	1,564 28	1,564 73	45c.	

The report was accepted and filed and the Committee continued.

Mr. Chadwick moved that the exonerations reported from the Twenty-first ward be allowed. Carried.

Mr. Harrison asked that the exonerations in the Thirtieth ward be allowed. Agreed to.

FROM THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Craig, from the Visiting Committee, made a verbal report, setting forth that the school buildings and grounds were observable in our city schools, especially so in the musical and drawing, and in the mute school. The report was approved.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. JOHNSON.

Mr. Craig offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Prof. Robert Johnson, Professor of Mathematics and Science in the Central High School, this Board feels bound to recognize the skill, energy and fidelity with which Prof. Johnson has always discharged the duties assigned him, and that we earnestly hope that returning health may restore to the Board and to the country at large his labors in this department, for which he is so well qualified by experience and practice.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hartman moved that the Board advertise for the appointment of a successor to the resignation of Prof. Johnson. Carried.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Harrison moved that the City Superintendent be instructed to procure the loan of the Journals of the *Journal*, to complete the volumes in the High School Library. Carried.

Mr. Harrison moved that the salary of Prof. Johnson be continued up to the time of the election of a successor. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Hartman, the Secretary was authorized to pay all the bills on the desk when properly indorsed.

Mr. Hartman called attention to the resolution adopted at the last meeting, authorizing the Secretary to withhold the salaries of all teachers until they presented a report setting forth that they were using none other than the text books adopted by the Central Board. He moved that the Principals of each school be instructed to certify to the Secretary that no books, other than those adopted by the Board are being used in their respective schools, before warrants are drawn. Carried.

On motion a large number of exonerations were allowed.

The Visiting Committee for the present month consists of Messrs. Lanthan, Anderson and Hunnell.

On motion adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

ACQUITTAL OF MRS. YOUNG.

Mrs. Margaret Young, prosecuted for perjury, on oath of Wm. McKee, was acquitted, and the jury ordered that McKee should pay the costs.

A MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

Fred. Bossler, charged with aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Matthias Powley, was acquitted, and the county ordered to pay the costs. The prosecutor's son, Joseph Powley, while passing the tavern of the defendant, in Temperanceville, one night in November last, was shot by some one who stood in an alley attached to the house, and severely wounded in the right arm. Suspicion fell upon Bossler, but the testimony did not sustain the charge.

MISDEMEANOR IN OFFICE.

H. Smith, Alderman in the Sixteenth ward, was placed on trial for misdemeanor in office, on oath of Robert J. Watson. The allegation of the prosecuting witness was that the Alderman had arrested him on a charge of fraud, preferred by Thomas Lubber 6, 1866, a package of $8,000, of which it is claimed that Smith, the Alderman, and Lubber had a share. It appeared while the package was in the hands of the company. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

1. Davis, Woodwell & Co. vs. Hardy, White & Co.
23. Sproul vs. Semple.
48. Gilmore vs. Hay.
49. Killaglen vs. Huey.
53. Goehring vs. Bates.
67. Bingham & Lang vs. Crawford's administrators.
69. McFadden vs. Johnston.
76. Graham vs. Markwald.
82. Hardison vs. Davis.
95. Seibert, Wilson & Co. vs. Benny, Jr.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

R. H. & F. Ferguson vs. W. A. Tomlinson and wife. Action on a mechanic's lein. Verdict for plaintiff, $426 56.

Rice & Swartz vs. H. W. Oliver and David Oliver. Foreign attachment. On trial.

Smith vs. Orr. Plaintiff called and not answering a non-suit was entered.

Judge Kirkpatrick gave notice that all parties called, on the following list, and failing to answer, will be non-suited, and judgment will be given if claimed by parties in attendance.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

97. Murphy et al. vs. Lawrence.
167. Kirk vs. Bracken et al.
169. First National Bank of Meadville vs. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad Company.
195. Howells vs. Charter Oak Life Insurance Company.
199. Spencer & McKay vs. Coward.
211. Park vs. Logan.
219. Marotta vs. Sipp.
247. Bryan vs. McGregor, gar.
249. Bly & Flack vs. Gunnison et al.

ROWDY ROBINSON.

He Vanquishes Two Policemen, and is Taken by a Baker's Dozen.

We have recorded the exploits of the desperado, Johnny Robinson, at a saloon on Wood street, where he kicked in the door and sent a drinking glass crashing through a twenty-five dollar mirror. A police officer, not connected with the Mayor's office, saw this performance, but thought it would be quite unwholesome for him to interfere. The saloon keeper was also in terror of the rowdy and his friends, and feared to make an information. Yesterday Johnny got on another spree, and spread terror wherever he went, as no man's life is safe when he is excited with liquor. He was at Joe Armstrong's saloon, on Fifth avenue, in company with a number of his friends, and, as usual, he and every fresh drink he took added to the probabilities of a serious row. The Wood street saloon keeper got wind that Johnny was getting ready for a fresh onslaught, and fearing a second visit concluded to close up for the night. He urged him in vain to do before—make an information against the rowdy. The saloon keeper then went up to Armstrong's saloon to make the arrest. They did seize the body of the turbulent individual, but he got away from them, and started hold of him than he began to rear and pitch, which was the signal for his friends to rush to his assistance. They did so—and they closed in. Two against half a dozen such fellows, had no chance, and the officers had to retire in disorder. The Mayor sent up a force of thirteen, and Johnny was still "master of the situation" at Armstrong's. He did not remain long in that position, as the officers gobbled him up, and caused his adherents to flee to the street. Johnny was dragged along the pave, in getting him out, but his resistance amounted to very little. Some of his crowd began to throw stones at the officers, one of which struck a little boy on the head, injuring him seriously. Robinson was literally carried to the lock-up, and locked up into one of the cells, where he had ample time to cool off.

This lad man got his deserts from the Court once, having been fined for disorderly conduct; he was paroled in a short time after, through those influences as he has so often used in the past, setting him out of the community and the defeat of the ends of public justice. He was subsequently committed to the Workhouse, but escaped from that institution, where he still owes several months' service. It is to be hoped that this hyena will now be caged for a season at least.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The mill spell of yesterday has almost effectually destroyed sleighing inside the city.

Lotus Branch has resigned the office of United States Storekeeper under Collector Davis.

The *Rocky Courier* is the name of a new paper published in Rockford, Ill.

The livery men are reaping a rich harvest while the sleighing lasts.

The officers of the First National Bank expect to occupy their new building on the 1st of April.

The Fire Commissioners will meet this afternoon, when the charges for the Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineer, will be investigated.

The stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will hold their annual meeting to-morrow, at No. 84 Diamond street.

A SOLDIER'S discharge paper was found at the Union Depot, yesterday, by Officer Gilfillen. The owner can have it on application to the officer.

A THAW set in yesterday afternoon, which continued until late last night, and the sleighing is about all gone. The mud has been very good, exceedingly.

IMPORTANT business comes before the Pittsburgh Board of Trade this afternoon, when the reports from the various committees will be submitted, and a half-past seven o'clock this evening, in the Mayor's private office. A full attendance is expected.

The resignation of Mr. Johnson, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, stopped in the city on Monday and left in the evening for Chicago.

RICHARD HAYS heads the new Board of Directors of the Iron City National Bank, and will succeed Mr. McAuley as President. He is an excellent man for the position.

The funeral of James McAuley will take place this afternoon, from the residence of the deceased on the Duquesne Way. The cortege will be one of the largest ever witnessed in this city.

Fifteen hundred and twelve hundred dollars was realized by the ball of the Walton Hose Company, last night, "for the benefit of the widow of the late Captain Chatfield."

THERE was a very animated contest, yesterday, at the election of directors for the Iron City National Bank, between the friends of Major Wm. Frew and Dr. Hostetter, for a position in the Board. Major Frew was elected.

WM. RAETSCH, a lad aged about ten years, was caught